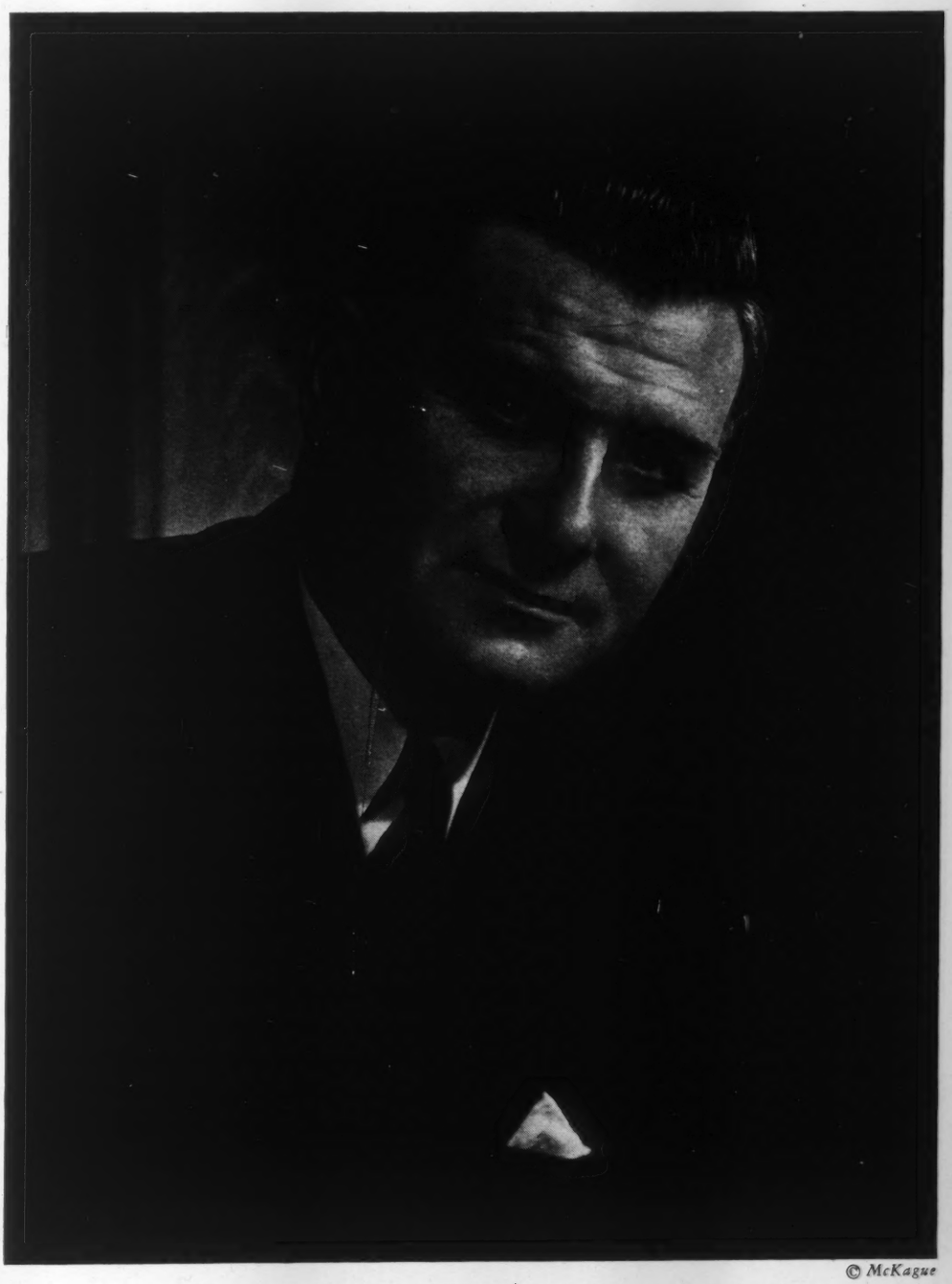
Saturday Night

May 22, 1954 • 10 Cents

The Front Page

For a country that needs a much larger population than it has, Canada—or at least that part of Canada inhabited by immigration officials—can be pretty rough on the people who come from other lands to live here. It could hardly be otherwise, when we have an Immigration Act well splattered with gobbledygook, and our fair quota of those arrogant little men who find their way into the service of governments everywhere. There is no reason why the condition should persist, however. The Hon. Walter Harris, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, was quoted as saying a couple of weeks ago that the Federal Government would be considering its immigration policy this month; the Act could be given a spring-cleaning at the same time, and Mr. Harris himself could set his divisional chiefs and district superintendents to doing the same thing with their staffs.

Mr. Harris cannot help but know about the bitterness caused by some cases handled by immigration officers. Labor leaders in particular have been outspoken in their criticism. Just the other day Eamon Park, legislative director for the United Steelworkers, gave details of what he described as a "shocking example" of discriminatory treat-



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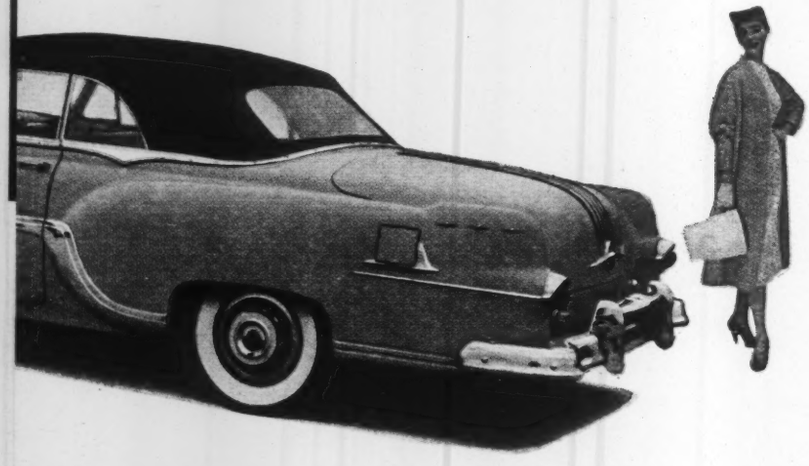
THE HON. WALTER HARRIS: A time for spring-cleaning.

any way you look at it—



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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ment of immigrants. A young man from the British West Indies, here on a holiday visa, decided he would like to join the Canadian Army; after discussing the matter with an Army officer and some other people, he went to the immigration office in Toronto and was told he was facing a board of inquiry. "He was not notified in advance of such a board," Mr. Park said. "He had no opportunity to retain legal counsel. He was told that a postponement of the hearing to allow him to get legal counsel would cost him $100." He was a fifth-generation British West Indian, apparently, and at first had been recognized as such by the immigration authorities, but later they decided he was an East Indian, an Asiatic, and therefore not welcome.

Mr. Harris must have heard, too, about the case of the girl who came here as a visitor from Buffalo, N.Y., and stayed to marry a Canadian. Just before her marriage, she was told she would have to leave the country because she "didn't meet the requirements". When she tried to get a more specific reason, the immigration officer referred to a clause in the Act which provides for deportation of a person considered unsuitable "having regard to the economic, social, industrial, educational, labor, health or other conditions or requirements existing temporarily or otherwise in Canada or in the area or country from or through which such person comes to Canada". When she asked what all that meant, she was curtly reminded that she could read.

The present Immigration Act obviously confers arbitrary powers on petty officials and leaves much too much room for discriminatory, unfair treatment of visitors and settlers. It is up to Mr. Harris to present to Parliament amendments to the Act which will make it a clear, just vehicle for the regulation of immigration—and at the same time to ensure that his Department is organized to apply the regulations with courtesy and reason.

Golden Jubilee

IN HIS NATIVE Staffordshire, Harry Ford was a wheelwright; after he arrived in Regina 51 years ago, he worked as a carpenter for a year and then took up a homestead at Humboldt. He has stayed on that homestead ever since, but now, at 74 years of age, he is using his old skills again, building exact models of Red River carts for the golden jubilee celebrations to be held next year by Saskatchewan, the province he saw come into being in 1905.

To make sure he had each measurement and detail of construction correct, Mr. Ford spent weeks going through museums and libraries collecting information about the carts that carried the early

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settlers through the West. Then, we learnt, he spent more time getting the right kind of wood. Manitoba oak was the traditional material used for rims, spokes and axle, but the hubs had to be made of seasoned elm because a hub big enough for the necessary drilling could not be fashioned from the oak; the frame of the rack was made of willow stakes, with planks for the flooring; the carts were held together with wooden pegs and an ingenious locking of the pieces; the five-foot wheels were dished, or curved into the hub.

Mr. Ford finished his first full-scale model early last month, and by the time he is finished there will be fourteen more. A few of the carts will be used in museums, for parades and pageants, but most of them will be set on concrete platforms 16 feet long, with uprights and gabled roofs, and will be used as markers at points throughout Saskatchewan where the ancient trails of the Northwest now cross modern highways.

Most of the old trails have long since been plowed under or blotted out by new roads and built-up areas, but they have been retraced and plotted by Tom Petty, a retired school principal from Indian Head. Mr. Petty began working from the route maps of the first travellers and the first topographical series of the Department of the Interior in 1893. He has transferred the details to a new map of the province and checked his findings against charts of the earliest township surveys.

John Vopni, publisher of the *Leader*, the weekly newspaper at Davidson, Sask., visited us the other day and told us that preparations for the province's jubilee celebrations are in a pretty healthy state. No activity is being overlooked, apparently, and the comprehensive program will range from tours by the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Choir to competitions for composers, writers and handicraft workers. "Come on out and take a look," Mr. Vopni said, and it sounded like a good idea.

Foreign Laughter

A FRIEND just back from a lengthy jaunt through Europe reports that the story told most often by junior diplomats in the various capitals he visited concerned the squirrel who met a hurrying rabbit, sought the reason for such desperate haste and was told that Senator McCarthy had switched his hunting from Communists to kangaroos. "But you're a rabbit," the squirrel says, and gets the reply: "True — but how can I prove I've never been a kangaroo?"

Exploiting Youth

YOUNGSTERS in their teens were still playing hockey last week. They were getting paid for their work, although they were competing for the Memorial Cup, the trophy emblematic of the amateur junior championship of Canada; but many of them must have wondered if the money and the excitement and the press clippings were worth the effort. Since the season started they had played nearly a hundred games—a hundred contests in a sport that leaves mature professionals weary and stale after a schedule of 70 games.

Many of those youngsters undoubtedly hope to make careers of playing hockey, but they would be wise to give very serious thought to some other occupation; after the kind of schedule they have been

Kesterton, Regina

HARRY FORD examines a model of a Red River cart.

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going through, particularly in Eastern Canada, there is every chance that their stay in the "big time", if they ever get there, will be short indeed, because they will have left their best hockey behind them. As players they will be spent, tired veterans in their twenties.

These youngsters are being sacrificed to commercialism by money-hungry junior leagues. Officials who prepare the schedule claim that the leagues could not operate without a long, busy playing season—the arenas would have to be closed, the teams disbanded and soon, because of lack of revenue. All that is so much hogwash. It is quite possible that junior hockey as presently constituted could not continue without gate receipts swollen by heavy schedules, but that is not enough reason to prolong the exploitation of youths who have still to complete both their physical and educational development. Indeed, possibly the best thing that could happen would be for the whole sorry structure of hockey exploitation to collapse; it would undoubtedly be replaced by something far sounder and healthier.

Junior hockey as we know it now has been a postwar development. Before the war, reasonable schedules were played—and junior leagues produced great players who went on to long and illustrious professional careers. Memorial Cup winners played something like 30 games all told during the regular season and in the playoffs. The hockey played then was just as good as it is now, probably better, and the young bodies of the players were not forced to undergo extreme strain. Youngsters still going to school had a chance to give proper attention to their studies.

During the few months left before the start of another season, those in charge of junior hockey must give a lot of thought to this matter. A return to sanity is badly needed.

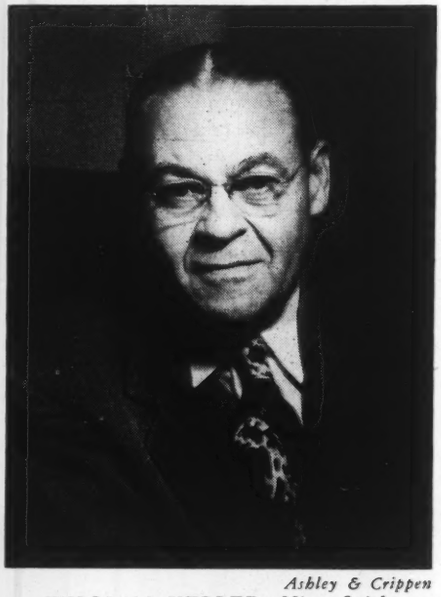
The New Dream

WE WERE forcefully reminded of the swift, sombre passage of the years by an advertisement that appeared last week in the *New York Times*. "Home lovers!" it cried. "For less than $1,000 you can furnish seven rooms of your house with powerful 17-inch Crosley Super Vision TV sets!" We can recall those primitive days when the bright North American dream had two chickens in every pot; later, as we emerged from the dark ages, there was the vision of two cars in every garage; now, ever onward and upward, it is seven TV sets in every home. But if seven, why not eight? The advertisement suggests that the sets could be distributed among bedrooms, kitchens, play rooms, children's rooms, living rooms, sun porches and dens. There is one obvious omission in that list—a room which, of them all, has the friendly, contemplative atmosphere best suited to the watching of television.

Men in Transit

WHEN THE advisory committee on rail cars for the American Transit Association met in Toronto a couple of weeks ago, we called on William Keller, chairman of the committee, for a professional opinion on what is still described as Canada's first subway. Mr. Keller, who is superintendent of equipment for the privately-owned Pittsburgh Railway Company, which operates street railways and buses, thought it was all very nice. "One of the nicest on the continent," he said. "You've got nice cars and a nice finish over everything. It's nicer than most American subways."

The conversation was being nicely established when a small, restless man arrived with a sombre interruption. "You're going to get rail corrugations



Ashley & Crippen
WILLIAM KELLER: Nice finish.

that'll shake the trucks right off the cars," he said darkly. "It got so bad in New York that they couldn't even keep the journal box covers on." Mr. Keller hastened to re-establish the mood. "Don't pay any attention to him," the chairman said. "He's from Boston. There's not much trouble about rail corrugations that I know of. You see, the vibrations of the trains put little waves on the surface of the tracks. You can see them on railway tracks if you look at the right angle. All they have to do is grind the rail, and usually it doesn't happen a second time."

"Exits too narrow," the man from Boston said gloomily. "I understand there's a plan for an expressway along the lake shore in Toronto," Mr. Keller said, ignoring his colleague. "We're doing that sort of thing in Pittsburgh, and it's costing us much more money than we expected, but it has given us considerable relief from traffic congestion already. Montreal is having a lot of grief with traffic, I hear, but I don't know enough about the situation there to say anything about it."

"I still say there'll be corrugations," the man from Boston said as we left.

Returning a Courtesy

NOT TWO decades have passed since a slight, dark man stood before the League of Nations and pleaded for help. He was Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Abyssinia; his country had been brutally and shamelessly attacked by the monstrous Mussolini, and he was asking the nations in the League to live up to their solemn promise to take united action against aggression. If the nations dishonored their pledge, he said, it would mean the end of peace not only in Abyssinia, but in the whole world. That was in 1935. Now, several wars and millions of deaths later, Haile Selassie is preparing to visit Canada. When he arrives in Ottawa next month, there should be something added to the usual ceremonies—a moment of silence, say, in which Canadians could think of the consequences of dishonor and of the shoddy distinction earned at Geneva eighteen years ago when Canada led all others in making the way of the aggressor easy by rejecting the Abyssinian appeal. Our leaders at that time thought it was silly to risk war for anything as cheap as a promise. Perhaps the visit of Haile Selassie can help us remember how expensive their cynicism proved to be.

Death of a Publisher

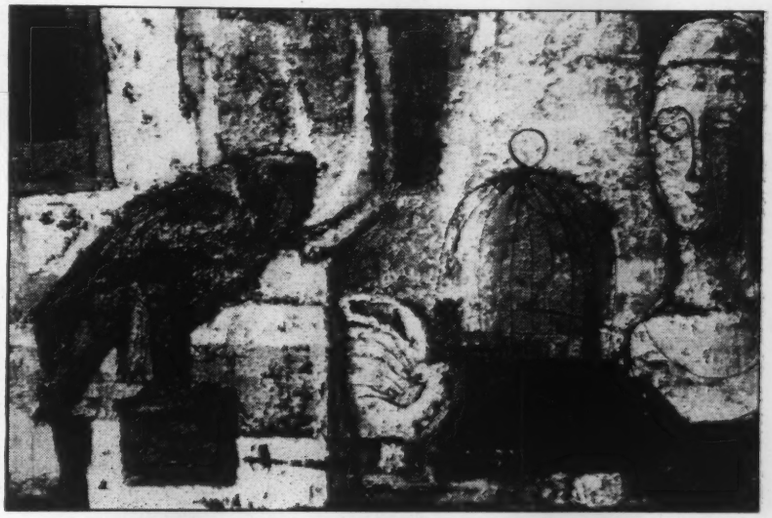
NEWS OF the death of Miss Mabel Rose Sutton came as no shock to the staff of Consolidated Press. She was 75 years old and latterly had not been in good health. But still there was deep and genuine sorrow felt when it was learnt that she had died. To a great many members of the staff she was a personal friend, and to others who did not know her so well she had been for a long time the symbol of the company that published this magazine, among others. Miss Sutton saw Consolidated Press come into being. She had joined the office staff of *Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal*, founded by H. T. Gagnier, and became secretary-treasurer of Consolidated Press when it was organized by Mr. Gagnier. Following the founder's death in 1922 she became president and ran the business with excellent judgment and a firm but kindly hand. Under her guidance the company prospered and grew and her name will always have an honored place in the history of Canadian publishing.

Western Art Moves East

Paintings and Sculpture from Winnipeg

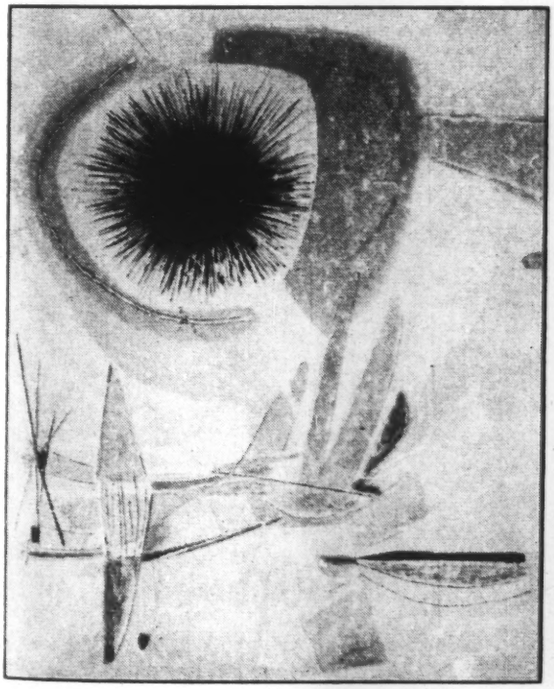
"HEAD OF YOUNG GIRL" BY JOHN MARKELL

John Markell is making his Eastern debut at Toronto's Laing Galleries. Born in Winnipeg, the 35-year-old painter and teacher studied at the New York Students' League. Recently he was commissioned to paint six canvases for the Royal Winnipeg Ballet. He is noted for his pensive portraits of women.



"THE RED HAWK", DUCO AND SAND PAINTING BY WILLIAM ASHBY McCLOY

The 41-year-old American, William Ashby McCloy, is Director of the University of Manitoba's School of Art. McCloy studied at Iowa State and came to Winnipeg in 1950 after serving three years in the American Army. A constant experimenter in art forms, McCloy is a spokesman for the controversial Winnipeg group of painters. "Understanding," he says, "is a complex thing. It is not a natural birthright." Eight of his works are now at the Art Gallery of Toronto.



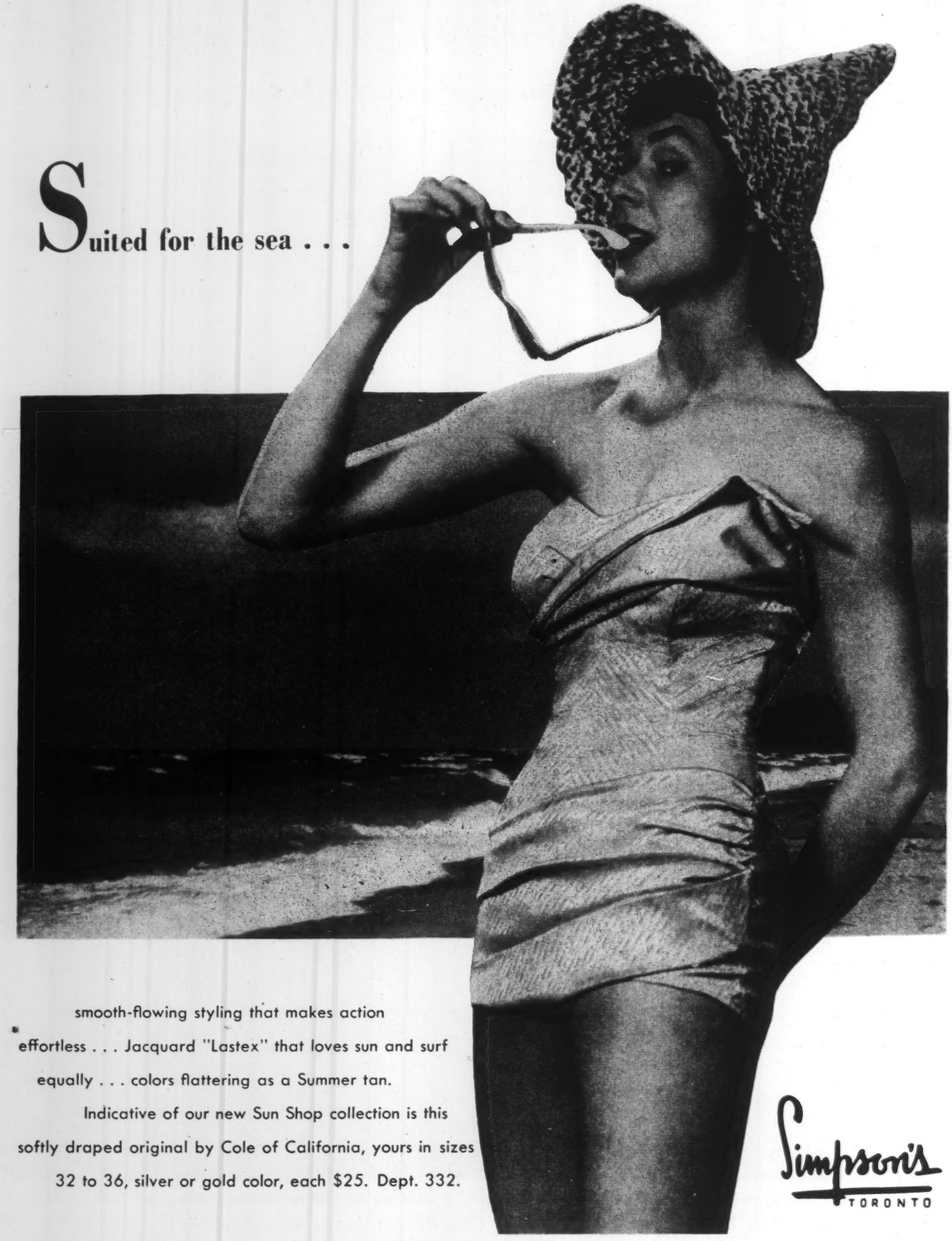
"FLIGHT", ABSTRACT BY RICHARD BOWMAN

A member of the staff at the University of Manitoba, Bowman finds a creative source for subject material in his collection of microscopic slides of chemicals and organic matter. He describes his work as "realism seen through the laboratory microscope, translated into artistic terms of color, movement and form".

"WOMAN", A CARVING IN ROSE BURGUNDY MARBLE, BY CECIL RICHARDS

Sculptor Cecil Richards works more closely to traditional forms than most faculty-members of the dynamic Manitoba School of Art. Even his titles—"Adam", "Sarah and Abraham" and "The Prophet"— pay respect to the past. His carvings in marble, alabaster, ebony and stone may be seen for the next month at the Art Gallery of Toronto. His work has never called forth the bitter diatribes sometimes aimed at his co-exhibitors, McCloy and Bowman.

Suited for the sea . . .



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The Role of Scientists In Liberal Education

By JOHN A. IRVING

TO WHAT IS THE PLACE of science in a liberal education? In Canada the dominance of humanistic ideals transplanted from Oxford and Edinburgh has tended to suppress serious consideration of this question, even in university circles. In their attitude to science Canadian humanists are extraordinarily insular. They insist that the study of ancient or modern literature or history "liberates" the mind; they are usually reluctant to assign any such role to the study of zoology or chemistry.

For this attitude, Canadian scientists themselves are largely responsible. They have been content merely to "train" their students, whether in high school or university, in laboratory techniques. They have singularly failed to develop the philosophical and humanistic implications of the scientific enterprise.

Owing to their unnecessarily restricted outlook, scientists have exerted little or no influence on the development of educational theory and practice in Canada. For generations they meekly accepted the imported slogans of humanists. More recently they have been victimized by the imported slogans of progressive educators. They have apparently suffered much more (if one may take seriously their private expressions of anguish) from the latter than from the former. Yet the most conspicuous aspect of the current controversy concerning education is the silence of scientists. Is such quiescence justifiable?

To the charge of quiescence, most scientists will reply that they are seeking to build up a non-controversial body of knowledge. To achieve this, they must resolutely refuse to become entangled in public debates concerning education.

Such an attitude is traditional, and therefore highly honored, in Canada. But it has impeded the development of a just appreciation of the place of science in a liberal education.

It is fortunate indeed for the scientific outlook that some of its greatest representatives in other countries have not hesitated to discuss the theory and practice of education. Among such, the name of Thomas Henry Huxley will always loom large. What a more comprehensive philosophy of education we might have developed had a scientist like Huxley lived among us!

Although it is not widely known, Huxley might actually have spent the last forty-three years of his life in Canada. Incredible as it may seem, the University of Toronto missed the chance of appointing him to its faculty just over a hundred years ago.

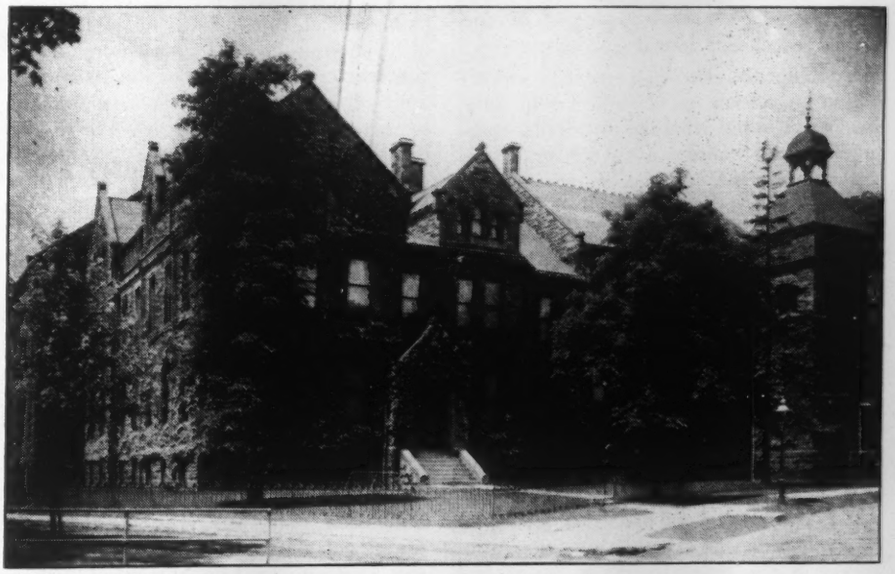
This remarkable episode in the history of higher education was first revealed to the world through Leonard Huxley's publication, in 1900, of his father's *Life and Letters*. Huxley's references in several letters to the affair are supplemented by the records of the Senate of the University of Toronto during the early eighteen-fifties.

Founded in 1827, the University of Toronto was reconstructed in 1849 by the Baldwin University Act. Academic appointments were to be made henceforth by the Governor General, from lists of names submitted by the University Senate. In this connection the Caput or Council (whose five members included the President of the University, and the Deans of the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts) was assigned the three-fold task of advertising vacant professorships, examining the applications, and making a report, with appropriate recommendations, to the Senate.

The Act of 1849 also provided that the Senate should determine the number of professorships in each faculty. Early in 1851, five new Chairs, including one in Natural History, were created by statute. The Caput duly advertised these professorships in the *Athenaeum*. Among the many applicants for the Chair of Natural History were Thomas Henry Huxley and the Reverend William Hincks. The latter, then a professor at Queen's College, Cork, was a brother of Sir Francis Hincks, a member of the University Senate during 1850-1851, and subsequently Prime Minister of Canada.

Huxley's application was supported by sixteen testimonials from some of the most famous scientists of the time, including Charles Darwin. After a long delay, the government of Canada officially announced in July, 1853, Hincks's appointment as Professor of Natural History. Although Huxley had taken great pains to secure the Chair, he had foreseen his rejection, and the real reason for it, over a year earlier. "I believe," he wrote to his sister on May 3, 1852, "the chair will be given to a brother of one of the members of the Canadian ministry . . . Such a qualification as that is, of course, better than all the testimonials in the world." A few days later, he wrote to John Tyndall, a close friend, that he was beginning to think of "Toronto, University and all," as a myth!

But Toronto and its university turned out to be something less than a myth. The scientific, philosophical, and educational attitudes that were established at Toronto during Huxley's lifetime exerted a powerful influence elsewhere in Canada. Would those attitudes have been different had Huxley come to Toronto in 1853 and remained until his death in 1896? What



THOMAS HUXLEY might have planned the Zoology Building which was opened at the University of Toronto in 1889.

might he have contributed to science, philosophy, and education in this country?

There can be little doubt that Huxley's appointment would have hastened the overall development of the biological sciences at Toronto by at least a generation. For an appreciation of what he might have meant to zoology itself it is necessary to refer briefly to the three men who actually held the professorship of Natural History during the nineteenth century.

Hincks retained the Chair until his death in 1871. It would be an exaggeration, but only an exaggeration, to say that his photograph in the Biology Building of the University of Toronto is the only trace remaining of his eighteen years' stay in Canada. Certainly, he was no ornament to Canadian zoology. He was succeeded, first by H. A. Nicholson (a Scotsman who found two years in Toronto sufficient), and then by R. Ramsay Wright, a graduate of Edinburgh.

Wright was a great, if somewhat pompous, teacher. He developed the zoological museum as a collection of teaching materials and he was largely responsible for the erection of the present zoology building, the east wing of which was opened in 1889—thirty-six years after the rejection of Huxley's application. Wright's administrative talents were eventually recognized by his appointment as Vice-President of the University of Toronto. Able though he was, Wright was not a research scientist. Nor was he interested in philosophy and educational theory.

It is universally recognized that Huxley was one of the world's greatest teachers. Through his teaching he attracted some of the best minds in England to the study of biology. In addition to teaching capacity of the highest order, he would have brought to Canada in the eighteen-fifties the ideals of the research scientist. As it turned out, some fifty years elapsed before Ernest Rutherford, during his McGill period, introduced research ideals of the highest excellence into this country.

Undoubtedly, Huxley's greatest contribution to science in Canada would have consisted in his winning of popular support for the theory of evolution. It is well known that the acceptance of this theory has troubled Canadians greatly. Even today, biologists are not too sure that the word "evolution" is liked — or even risked—by all teachers of zoology. What a different attitude Huxley might have developed in our secondary school system!

Huxley's dynamic interpretation of the theory of evolution would have also given a different impetus to philosophy in Canada. During the nineteenth century the constant preoccupation of our philosophers with religious problems tended to blind them to the creative possibilities inherent in new developments in the natural sciences. This limitation was especially apparent in their curiously uncomfortable attitude to the theory of evolution.

Philosophers like George Paxton Young, John Clark Murray, and John Watson were constantly protesting that they were prepared to accept the theory of evolution as a scientific explanation of the origin of life. But for all their acceptance, the theory remained a dangerous one that might at any moment threaten their most cherished religious or philosophical beliefs. It must therefore be contained within Hegelian metaphysics. Evolution, they insisted, had application only within the restricted domain of scientific

French

DR. JOHN A. IRVING

methodology; its philosophical implications, as developed by Huxley, must be assiduously suppressed. Their attitude to evolution was symbolic of the static role that philosophy was destined to play in the uncertain Canadian civilization of the twentieth century. They, as well as their students, remained prisoners of tradition.

Huxley was deeply concerned with the philosophical implications of the theory of evolution; he was even more deeply concerned with the educational implications of the scientific outlook. In England he gave numerous public lectures on the theory and practice of education. On such occasions he almost always asked our opening question, "What is the place of science in a liberal education?"

In answering this question, Huxley insisted that no one who is ignorant of the physical world in which we live can claim to have a liberal education. Being a biologist, he naturally stressed the necessity of an adequate knowledge of the living forms in that world.

He insisted also that biology, properly understood, while not technically one of the humanities, would engender a richer humanism than was possible under the traditional classical curriculum of Victorian England. To him humanism without biology was like *Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark.

Huxley had scant sympathy with the idea, still current among university presidents, that "a scientist who has no formal learning in the humanities is an imperfectly educated man, no matter how distinguished his scientific attainments, while a man who has pursued the humanities is educated, even though he has no acquaintance with any scientific discipline". To university presidents who inquire whether it is possible to "inject" more humanistic studies into honor courses in the natural sciences, Huxley would reply that it is equally necessary to inject more scientific studies into honor courses in the humanities.

Implicit in Huxley's reply would be the assumption that natural science gives us not only a new philosophy of nature, but also a new humanism, a new philosophy of man and of the human mind. Every theory in natural science is a theory of the nature of man as a knower of nature. Man has to be the kind of being who can discover, imagine, create, and verify the scientific theory of nature in question.

From every scientific theory we obtain not only a philosophy of nature but also a philosophy of the nature of the human mind and the human spirit. Furthermore, the philosophy of mind, which any verified theory of natural science exhibits under analysis, has exceedingly important ethical and social implications.

Had Huxley lived among us he would have profoundly influenced our conception of the place of science in a liberal education. He might also have enabled us to resist the pseudo-progressivism of the professional educators who have assumed control of our primary and secondary school systems.

Progressive educators maintain that children must be taught *principles* before they are ready for *facts*. As a result of such nonsense, high school students, when they enter science courses in universities, experience the greatest difficulty in connecting a fact with a principle. The sloppy methods of progressive educators are especially apparent when freshmen appear in university scientific laboratories. It is increasingly evident that many high school students have never been taught how to assemble a group of data and to *think* about the principles in terms of which those data may be interpreted.

Under Huxley's influence, we might have developed an educational discipline that would have enabled children to face *facts* squarely and accurately; he knew that what children need, first of all, is to learn facts. We might have depended less on the United States to set the tone of our educational practice. We might have retained more of the solid virtues of the English traditions of instruction in primary and secondary schools. There would then have been no need for Hilda Neatby's damning indictment of Canadian education.

Current Account

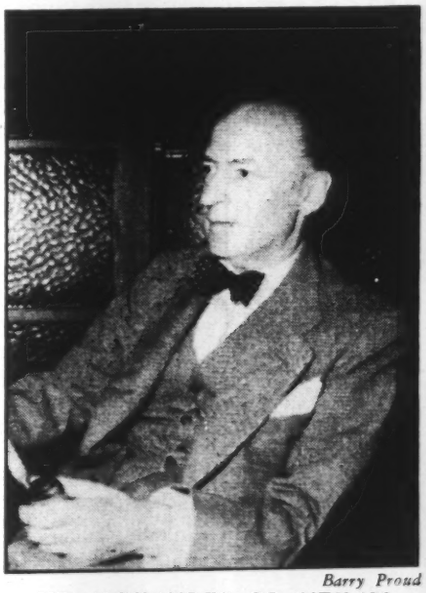
Report from Hong Kong

By Roland Wild

INNUMERABLESS are the well intentioned folk who have tried to bare the heart and soul of Hong Kong, or who have tried to divine whether, indeed, a heart beats at all behind the great shining banks, whether there is humanity behind the click of the abacus and the rattle of the adding machines.

This will be no addition to the bibliography. Hong Kong conceals its character as completely as the white mists drape the spars of the timeless junks, and you are likely to get an equally hazy impression from the old-timers nursing gin and grievances in the old Gloucester bar, as from the host of aggressive young Englishmen who seem to be the new trade-seekers of "The City".

Hong Kong also uses extreme politeness and urbanity to screen its real outlook. Nobody could be more approachable or debonair on a thorny issue than Sir Alexander Grantham, the Governor. "Does Hong Kong get a fair Press?" I asked His Excellency, expecting the reply that the *entrepôt* port was misunderstood deliberately and cruelly throughout the world.



Barry Proud

SIR ALEXANDER GRANTHAM

"Not bad at all," he answered. "Much better in the last three months, especially from your part of the world."

Sir Alexander commented briefly but readily on what is called the $164 question in Hong Kong—trade with Red China. A Hong Kong businessman had told me that the Hong Kong firms, deprived of export permits, would fight to the last if permits were granted to firms operating directly from London. I asked Sir Alexander, therefore, for his views on the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade, labelled a Communist Front by Eden in the House of Commons.

"I agree with their effort," he said. "I approve anything that will keep the door even slightly ajar."

Hong Kong businessmen were not usually anxious to get into print with opinions on so snarled an issue as Hong Kong-Communist relations, or lack of them. But there is something concrete to be seen, by both visitors and Communists, close to the border at the end of the railroad line, and I went to see it as a long procession of international journalists and photographers had done before me. The exhibit was nothing less than a pigsty.

It is, however, the finest and most significant pigsty, much more than a severely practical abode for sway-backed porkers. The sty is part of the Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Scheme for refugees, a private organization founded and run by Horace Kadoorie, one of the fabulous brothers of Hong Kong. Three years ago, Horace Kadoorie, a gentle, soft-spoken financier whose parents were a Baghdad Jew and a Cockney, resolved that the pig was the answer to poverty. He knew nothing of swine. He read books about them.

He then started giving them away to refugees from Communist China, together with the sty, a home, and a promise that the incumbent could actually watch his wealth multiply.

Horace Kadoorie took me round to see some of the 40,000 Chinese he has helped in his one-man campaign to provide a demonstration to the Communists. Characteristically, he put one farm on an island within easy view of the Red observation posts. The Red soldiers spend half the day looking at a pigsty.

Mr. Kadoorie, a man with beautiful hands, who wears immaculate yellow gloves when outdoors, talked easily to his beneficiaries over the sty-wall. "I believe you've got fond of your pigs," I said. "You may be right," he said. "And me a Jew."

But he is also enamored of the invalu-

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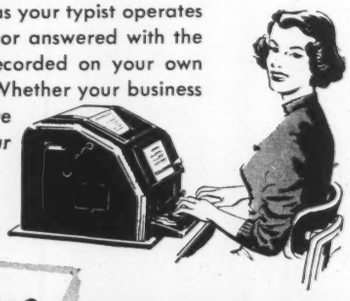

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able lesson that is being preached to the peasants on the other side. It is his answer to the blaring loudspeakers of the border which greet passengers for Red China with the strains of the Internationale.

Lawrence Kadoorie, the other brother and partner in the famous old China firm, usually announces that he does not see eye to eye with Horace on the Communist issue. "We have seven years," he says flatly, "in which to show what we can do. After that we will have lost our chance with the new generation. It is only realistic to appreciate that if the USSR thinks she will absorb China, she has made a fatal mistake. It is China that will absorb Russia."

Meanwhile Hong Kong waits in its state of suspended animation, its residents fighting claustrophobia and preparing to greet the day—which they regard as inevitable—when the fences will be down again and these gilded banks will revert to the natural state of Hong Kong: unrestricted trade.

We will always remember one view we had of the interior of the Bank of Hong Kong, a building towering almost as high as the Communist Bank next door. Among the hurrying Chinese on the broad white steps, near the Sikh guard resting on his rifle, a waif of the streets carefully checked her pitiful tray of goods for sale to the tourists. The picture was complete—wealth and a poverty so dire that few raise an eyebrow at the half-dozen bodies dumped in the streets every day.

But the people of the streets, and the people of the junks, regard with the same stoicism the desperate poverty of their fellow men. Inspector George Willerton, Chief of the Marine Police, took me with him about his parish, the ten thousand junks of Hong Kong harbor. The family raised their hands automatically as the smart white launch drew alongside. The armed patrol and the Inspector dug into the hold, thumbed through the identity cards, and sifted the clothes-boxes of the women.

Then there are the 60,000 people living literally in cardboard boxes on the sidewalks—victims of the great fire of Christmas Day. With help from London, help from Hong Kong, and help from Peking accompanied by propaganda that almost suggested the British had ignited some Chinese as Christmas festivities—with these aids the people are being resettled. But a unique piece of irony remains: the victims of the fire were better off in the streets than the refugees crowded for the last five long years into verminous, garbage-packed squatters' townships all over the hillsides.

This then is the scene that greets the Hong Kong resident as he waits for the turn of the tide. He is almost completely governed in his outlook, not by global or moral considerations, but by the isola-

tionist character of the jewelled city. One businessman said, "Those who support the embargo don't seem to realize that Hong Kong could look after its refugees if the restrictions were lifted".

Hong Kong of the old Gloucester bar and the vast rococo hall of the Peninsular Hotel; Hong Kong of the immaculate streets, and the sidewalks washed down with soap in the dawn; Hong Kong of the London buses and Embankment trams; Hong Kong, its lifting mists and the beauty of its crowded alleys and junks, the melody of its street-cries, the correctness of the taipan driving to work with chauffeur at his side: it is unthinkable that this will not go on for ever.

The Old China Hand can never understand the disillusioned visitor who thought this was a part of China. Perhaps it isn't.

•

Chess Problem

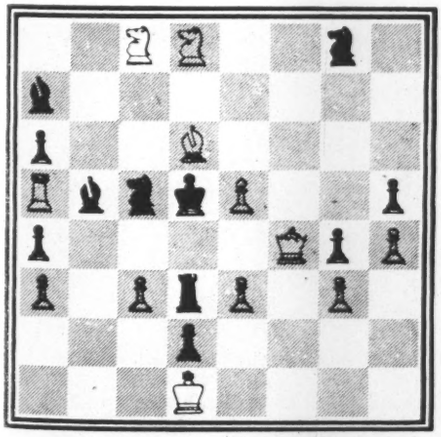
By "Centaur"

EXCEPT BY a checking key-move, the white Queen cannot be sacrificed to the black King in a two-mover. Besides sacrifices to the other black pieces, a great variety of thematic Queen keys have had the attention of composers. A single sacrifice is linked up with the uncommon annihilation theme in the following by N. Hoeg:

White: K on QR6; Q on Q4; Rs on QB8 and KB2; B on QB3; Kts on QKt2 and Q2; Ps on QKt4, QKt5 and Q3. Black: K on QB8; R on KR8; B on QR4; P on QKt3. Mate in two. Key-move 1.Q-R8.

PROBLEM No. 66, by H. D'O. Bernard.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.
White mates in two.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 65.

1.R-R1, P-Kt3; 2.B-R1, Kt-B3; 3.Q-R8 mate. 1.R-R1, P-R8(Q); 2.QxQ, RxR; 3.QxR mate.

Altogether there are no less than six corner-to-corner moves in this, four by the Queen.

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Ottawa Letter

Party Leaders Define Their Positions

By John A. Stevenson

IN THE closing stages of the short debate on the Budget, there was an interesting duel between Prime Minister St. Laurent and Mr. Drew. The former bent his energies to holding in line his anxious followers from Quebec by providing them with arguments to fasten upon the Duplessis Ministry the sole blame for the additional burden now imposed upon some 300,000 taxpayers in Quebec.

Mr. Drew, in his most vigorous speech of the session, tried manfully to shift the whole odium to the Government, but he was only able to enlist a solitary deserter from the Liberal ranks. Wilfrid LaCroix (Quebec — Montmorency), the most extreme racialist in the present Parliament, after applauding Mr. Drew for the first time in his career, joined the three parties in opposition and the three independents in the House in voting against the Budget. Mr. Coldwell, however, has been careful to explain that his party supported the Government's policy concerning Quebec's income tax.

The apparent firmness of the Prime Minister's speech was qualified by evidence of some uneasiness of mind. He was as emphatic as Mr. Abbott that the deduction of the full amount of Quebec's tax could not be sanctioned, and placed the blame squarely upon the shoulders of Mr. Duplessis for the additional burden which it imposes.

To challenge the claim made in the Quebec statute that provincial governments under our constitution enjoy priority in the field of income taxation, he cited a contrary pronouncement by Premier Frost of Ontario, to the effect that joint occupancy of this field must be recognized and that for its efficient use an active spirit of co-operation between the Federal and provincial authorities was essential. He admitted that the existing agreements for the rental of taxation were not ideal, but had no patience with the idea that the boundaries of Federal and provincial jurisdiction were altered by them.

Mr. St. Laurent also pointed out that after the Dominion-provincial conference of 1950 had produced the latest agreements, the Duplessis Ministry had remained grimly silent until it suddenly proceeded to levy a provincial income tax. Thus, as long as this uncooperative mood prevailed at Quebec, he saw no profit in summoning a Dominion-provincial conference to discuss arrangements with which the other nine provinces were satisfied. But he was at pains to show that, as a taxpayer of Quebec whose personal burden for income tax was now increased by 11 per cent, he had a measure of sympathy with fellow sufferers, and he wound up with a virtual exhortation to Mr. Duplessis to propound some alternative scheme to the tax agreement which had been rejected.

The disquietude of mind about the quarrel with Mr. Duplessis was not confined to the Liberal side. Not a few of Mr. Drew's followers have a strong dislike for the commitment of their party to the support of Quebec's claims, because they fear, with good reason, that it will lose them votes in the other provinces. So Mr. Drew, while he gave for the first time his specific endorsation to the demand for full deduction of Quebec's income tax, tried to appease his dissentients with the line that the question of tax relations with Quebec was only a fragment of a much larger problem. He proposed as a compromise that full deduction of the provincial tax should be permitted temporarily for the current fiscal year pending a resolute effort to settle the wider issue amicably at a Dominion-provincial conference.

Mr. Drew scored a good point when he reminded the House that the Federal

GEORGE DREW: A bigger problem.

Government had accepted the principle of deduction and on a previous occasion had actually permitted it on as high a scale as 15 per cent. But he distinctly overplayed his hand when he argued that, if the claim of the Federal Government to set a limit of 5 per cent was admitted, the whole Federal system would be wrecked because no provincial government would have a free hand for the performance of its duties. Then he delivered a solemn warning to the Liberals from Quebec that their vote on the Budget would be no ordinary vote, because support of it would place them on record as opposed to the claim of Quebec, to an adequate solution of the general problem of taxation by a Dominion-provincial conference, and to a possible plan for the extrication of municipalities from their financial troubles.

The Liberals from the other provinces, the CCF and the Social Crediters, steered clear of the quarrel with Quebec. They talked about unemployment, farm problems, the depressed plight of the Maritime provinces, high taxation and governmental extravagance. On the latter subject, the most effective indictment of the Government came from a rare bird among Canadian Socialists, Ross Thatcher (CCF, Moose Jaw). He might not have been the successful owner of a chain of hardware stores if he had not acquired an acute horror of wastefulness, and it impelled him to make a forthright attack upon the Government for practising this vice habitually.

Declaring that the tax relief offered by the Budget was trivial, Mr. Thatcher charged that the still staggering burden of taxation was blunting initiative, curtailing purchasing power, creating such a high price level that Canadian products were being undersold in both domestic and foreign markets and consequently producing unemployment. In his view, governmental waste, extravagance and duplication of services bore a large responsibility for the high taxation.

He saw no sense in the CNR, whose President had forecast a deficit in 1954, being permitted to spend $20 million on the construction of a 1000-room luxury hotel in Montreal, and knew of no adequate return for the $2.4 million which is the annual bill for the overseas broadcasting service of the CBC. He wanted to know why there had been an increase of almost 300 per cent in the personnel of the Federal service since 1939 when our population had only increased 40 per cent in that period, and why the Government had continued to enlarge it, when the Eisenhower administration had been able to dispense with 197,000 (10 per cent of its employees) since it took office and the Churchill Ministry to eliminate 20,000 in the past year. He avowed that, if the Treasury Board would insist upon a purge of superfluous civil servants, the taxpayers could be saved between $30 and $40 million a year.

He gave chapter and verse for his disapproval of an outlay of $217,000 for building two churches at Deep River for the benefit of employees of the Atomic Energy Commission, of the purchase of pictures costing nearly half a million dollars for the National Gallery and of the government's maintenance of 44 separate libraries in Ottawa. He was appalled at the swarm of useless publications sponsored by different departments, and he wanted the system of state annuities, which the Treasury had subsidized to the extent of $33 million since its inception, placed on a self-sustaining basis.

Naturally, some of Mr. Thatcher's proposed economies did not appeal to his Socialist brethren. Clarence Gillis (CCF, Cape Breton South) arose next day to denounce most of them as absurd and unworkable and to urge that the Government, instead of indulging in cheeseparing, should spend money in what is called "pump-priming" for the relief of unemployment. Mr. Thatcher's speech, however, had a favorable press and produced for him an invitation from the *Ottawa Journal* to join the Progressive Conservative party, but he knows the political climate of Saskatchewan too well to accept it.

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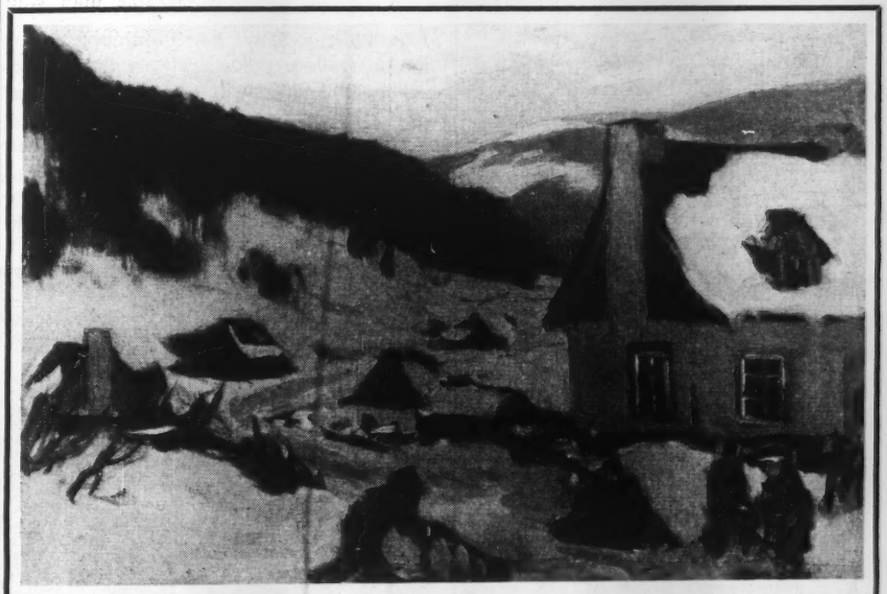

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Foreign Affairs

After Dienbienphu

By Willson Woodside

IF THE FRENCH keep their nerve, the worst that can come of Geneva is a fiasco; if they lose their nerve the conference can develop into a debacle. Should the government be thrown out in Paris in consequence of the loss of Dienbienphu, and a new government be formed, presumably under M. Mendès-France, for the specific purpose of seeking an immediate end to the fighting in Indo-China, this would almost certainly mean a Communist victory there; and such a French government would also scuttle the European Army. The Americans and some of the rest of us would then have to make that "agonizing reappraisal" of policy which Mr. Dulles foresaw some months ago.

Should the present French Government be left in power for the next few weeks, however, that would mean that negotiations in Geneva would remain in the hands of M. Bidault, an able man who doesn't scare easily. The Communists, according to every precedent, will demand too much and he will refuse to surrender at the negotiating table what General de Castries and his men defended so staunchly in the field.

The present intense urgency of the situation could pass. The monsoon, which arrives the middle of this month, with its torrential downpours, normally halts the fighting for months. The Vietminh is bound to feel the heavy loss among its best-trained troops suffered in the human-sea assaults on Dienbienphu. Further, the pressing need to secure relief for the heroes of Dienbienphu has now passed. Here, the Vietminh has lost its hostage. It is in something of the position of the kidnapper who has killed his victim.

If there is time, it will be shown that the same will to impose defeat rather than negotiate a reasonable settlement, which drove the Vietminh to annihilate the garrison of Dienbienphu instead of showing a generous attitude and allowing the evacuation of the wounded, will bring the Vietminh and their masters in Peking and Moscow to press their advantage now and demand more than the French can concede.

If there is time. And there will only be time if the French people and politicians keep their nerve, if they feel pride in the epic defence of Dienbienphu rather than desperation to seek an end to the eight-year-old war to hold for France a territory which now insists on complete independence.

If these next few weeks can be gained.

International

AGONIZING REAPPRAISAL in Washington, after the false start on an Asian Pact. With Eisenhower and Dulles is (right) Assistant-Secretary of State Holland.

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the Allied front, now in the worst disarray since Britain had to toss the responsibility for saving Greece and Turkey to the United States in 1947, can be reformed. It is not unreasonable to think that some formula can be found which will associate Pakistan, Ceylon and perhaps Burma with a South-East Asia Pact guaranteeing the true independence of the three Indo-Chinese states. These countries showed at the recent Colombo Conference that they wouldn't go along with Nehru's neutrality policy, and his one-sided condemnation of colonialism, and not Communism, as the threat to their freedom.

If time can be gained the French may reflect that their loss at Dienbienphu represents only about a thirtieth part of the Franco-Vietnamese forces, and that by holding the line during the monsoon months while a regional defence group is formed to back them up, they will probably be able to save more of their remaining men than under any uncertain truce with the Vietminh. The French would observe a truce, and stay in their barracks or their prescribed area. The Vietminh would exploit the situation to the utmost to take over the villages and countryside, and convince the population that they had won and that the only chance of salvation was to join them at once. A great many French units might never escape from such a situation.

In the months to come one could expect a careful reassessment of the military possibilities in Indo-China. What must be saved? How much, if any, can be wrested back from the Vietminh? What part could be sacrificed, if necessary, to strengthen the defence of the rest? Where should the line be drawn, over which the enemy must not step, or is it feasible to make such a threat?

London and Washington now seem resigned to letting most of northern Vietnam, or Tonkin China, go; but Bao Dai and the Vietnamese nationalists are absolutely unwilling to agree to such a partition. Reports on this from Hanoi and Haiphong, where the people are said to be the staunchest of the Vietnamese and about as anti-French as they are anti-Communist, are quite explicit.

Yet it is equally clear that, at present, the American people are as unwilling as the British—or the Canadians—to launch a South-East Asia Pact by putting troops into Indo-China. The ideal solution, of course, would be to keep our soldiers home and have the enemy frightened of "instant retaliation" if he made another move. But unfortunately that threat has been lost somewhere in all the confusion and bickering. Or perhaps it was lost off Bikini, when the H-Bomb explosion frightened us as much as it did the enemy.

If the Americans are seeking the agreement of their allies they will find it at least on this point; that there has been too much bluffing already.

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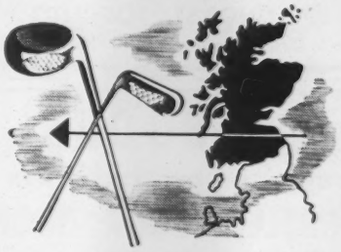

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MADAME DE POMPADOUR as "Winter" from the painting by François Boucher. Now in the Frick Collection, New York.

Books

Sincere and Tender Pompadour

By Robertson Davies

THE LIGHT TOUCH is not a gift common among historical writers, nor is an understanding of the subtle relationships between men and women in love. Let us do honor, then, to Nancy Mitford, who brings both of these unusual qualities to her biography of Madame de Pompadour. She throws light upon a chapter of history which many of us have found complex, and she repairs the reputation of a woman who has sometimes been unfairly aspersed by historians who also set up in business as moralists.

Jeanne-Antoinette Poisson Le Normant d'Etioles was born in 1721 and died in 1764 at the age of forty-two; for almost twenty years of her life she was the mistress of Louis XV. She was not beautiful, in the strict sense, but from the many portraits of her, and particularly those by Boucher, we see that she was a wonderfully pretty woman, beautifully framed and with particularly lovely eyes. To these natural gifts she added a splendid sense of dress, and a great many accomplishments; she was intelligent, witty and high-spirited. Though not an aristocrat she was not vulgar, like Madame Du Barry, who followed her in the King's affections. Pompadour was, rather, a woman of the educated and cultivated middle class, and the story of her life persuades us that she held her place because of her brains and charm, rather than by the most obvious means. It is her skill in recreating this charm of character which makes Miss Mitford's book a delight to read. I felt, while engrossed in its pages, that I was myself enjoying the society of this wonderful woman, and I was sorry when the book was finished. That is a sensation which a reviewer, who is by trade a gobbler of books, rarely enjoys.

It is a waste of time to dissipate one's moral zeal in disapproving of royal persons who have mistresses. The conditions under which a king lived in the eighteenth century made some provision of the kind a necessity. His queen was chosen for him, on political and eugenic grounds; he might be betrothed while still a child to another child whom he had never seen; he would certainly be married before he was twenty, and Louis XV was married when he was fifteen. The astonishing thing was that such marriages often developed into true friendships. But is a man who is raised to regard himself as the superior of all others going to be content with that? Certainly not. The surprise is not that kings and princes kept women as their companions, but that they were so often faithful to the same woman for many years, and that in many cases they chose women of unusual character and intellect.

What is even more surprising is that

in the case of Louis XV, moral disapproval seemed to count for so much with him. On more than one occasion, when he was ill, he confessed the wickedness of his adulterous relationship with Pompadour, apologized publicly to his Queen and his daughters for the scandal he had given them, and prepared to die in the odor of sanctity. Everybody at Versailles knew of these repentances, for the King could not rise or go to bed, dress or undress, die or recover, without a room filled with people watching him do it. Even his supposedly final confessions to his priest were listened to with keen interest. Of course, when Louis felt better he skipped up the stairs again to Pompadour's apartments. It must have been a discouraging life for his confessor.

When the time came for Pompadour herself to die, she confessed, was given her viaticum, and was from that time forth forbidden to see her lover. And when her body was borne away from Versailles, Louis was thought to have behaved rather badly because he watched the sad procession from a balcony. Let no one suppose that these people lived lives that were any more free from religious and neighborly censure than the adulterers in our smallest Canadian villages. Even wealth and privilege could not wholly insulate them from that frost.

The constant burden of eighteenth century kings was the pressure of other people's ambitions. Consider the lot of Louis XV: everyone deferred to him, and his lightest wish had to be obeyed. But, being a man of considerable sensitivity and intelligence, this was as much of a nuisance as it was joy to him. He was obliged constantly to think of others, and if he did not, he had to endure the reproach which only very powerful people can be made to feel by their inferiors. He was endlessly teased and plagued for favors; everybody wanted a job, or a pension, either for himself or for some supposedly deserving hanger-on. The King had every privilege except that of being at ease. Pompadour provided the atmosphere in which that final luxury was possible.

She did not do this, as anyone who thinks about the matter for twenty seconds will know, by twenty years of rapt contemplation of the ceilings of Versailles. Indeed, Pompadour was not a physically ardent woman, and love-making tired her. After about eight years of their association Louis XV did not sleep with her; a few pretty girls, some of whom did not even know who he was, lived in a pleasant pavilion in the Parc Aux Cerfs and took care of his needs in that respect. But it was to Pompadour that he talked, and it was to Pompadour that he listened; it was for her that he built some of the most beautiful houses of the time, and it was guided by her taste that he continually rebuilt, redecorated and tinkered with all the

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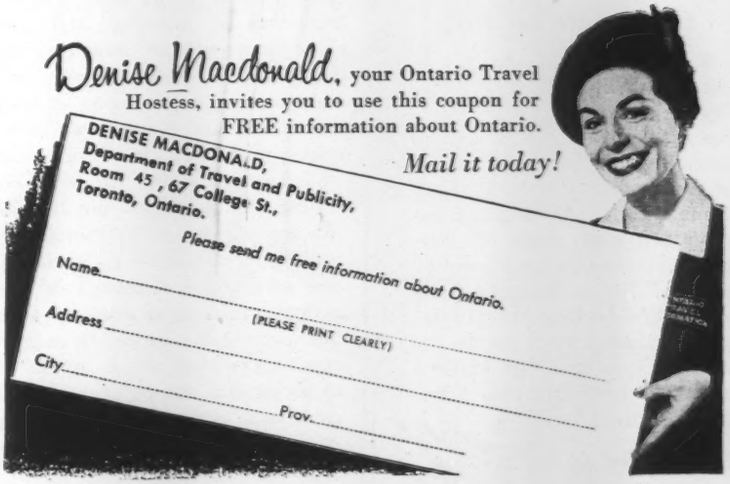
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royal residences. Indeed, these two resemble many happily married and wealthy couples in this way; they had a passion for bricks and mortar, for pots of paint and troughs of plaster. Pompadour had exquisite taste, and it was her delight to plan, and order, and oversee the execution of beautiful things, great and small.

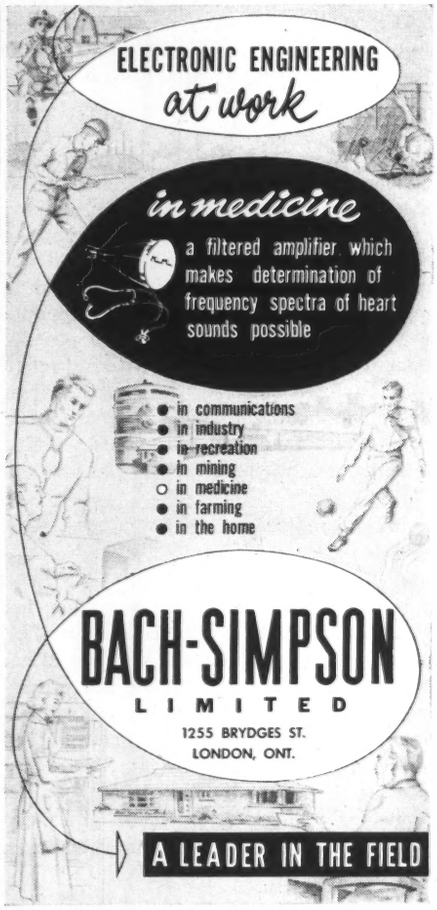
She was herself a beautiful thing, and she imposed upon her life such a pattern of delicate and amusing fantasy that when she died Voltaire (who was not a man to be moved by impostors or triflers) said, "It is the end of a dream".

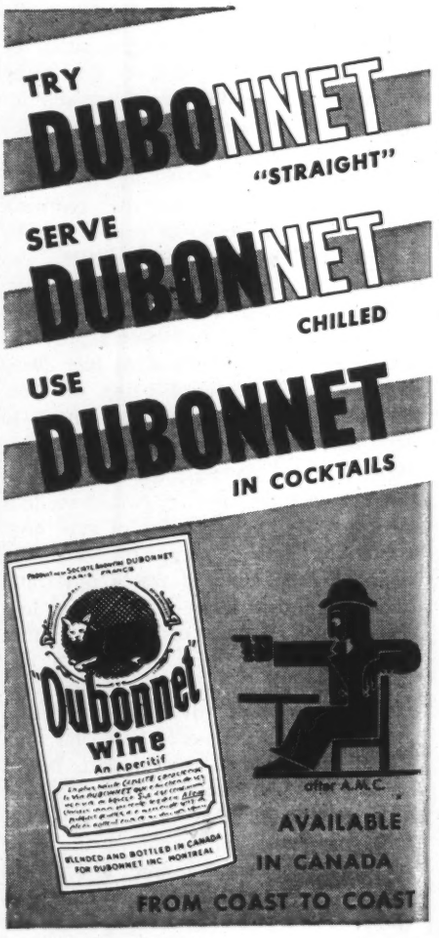
She was not successful in every field, and she was too human to confine herself at all times to the fields in which she was successful. She meddled in politics, though not as disastrously as some historians have asserted. And she was, let it be remembered, fully as able as most of the male diplomats at Versailles in her time; they were chosen less for ability than for birth, or their luck in getting the ear of the king, or for the fact that they had been around for a long time, and needed a job. Pompadour meddled, and for this she has been roundly condemned by such historians as Carlyle and Macaulay—neither of them men who would have liked Pompadour personally, and who took the Puritan historian's revenge of confusing her morals with her political opinions. Carlyle, of course, took Frederick the Great as his hero, and Frederick named one of his bitches "Pompadour"; that was the kind of joke even Carlyle could understand, after a little puzzling.

Pompadour's adventures in religion, too, were unsuccessful. As her health declined she was moved by an ambition to impress the world by her piety. She lacked talent in this direction; also the Queen, Maria Leczinska, and the Dauphin had, so to speak, a corner in piety at Versailles.

Miss Mitford's book is clear and straight-ahead in its form, and the ornamentation of anecdote and speculation embellishes without obscuring the main theme. The book is elegantly and amusingly written, and it shows an understanding of love and pleasure which is rare in books of history. Pleasure is, after all, what most of us live for, whether we are willing to admit it or not. Further, Miss Mitford spares us any moralizing on the nature of the Court at Versailles, which was an odd place, though no more odd, perhaps, than other seats of government. She looks at her subject through twentieth century eyes, but she is not so foolish as to forget that the eighteenth century was, as history goes, yesterday. I cannot conclude without suggesting that her book will add immeasurably to the existing number of the Pompadour's fans.

MADAME DE POMPADOUR—by Nancy Mitford —pp. 260 and 22 illustrations—*British Books* —$3.50.





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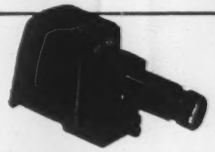

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The Story of the Mirror: Wartime Warning

PART VII: By HUGH CUDLIPP

AT TEN MINUTES past nine on the morning of March 5, 1942, in a flat in Ormond Terrace, Regent's Park, London, a young man announced that he was leaving for the office.

The young man put a piece of cardboard inside a saddle bag, strapped the saddle bag to his bicycle, and set off along Prince Albert Road.

Thus Philip Zec delivered to the offices of the *Mirror* the cartoon which set in motion the events which are now history in Westminster and Fleet Street.

Zec, with his simple technique and sledge-hammer draughtsmanship, became the people's cartoonist; he saw the issues of the war in clear terms of right and wrong, shared their irritations over muddle, and hated the enemy as whole-heartedly as they did.

On Tuesday, March 3, 1942, he began a series of cartoons with a single theme: black market activities that were hampering the nation's war effort.

The first portrayed a cynical black marketeer placing flowers on the gravestone of a soldier killed in action. "Poor fellow," he was saying, "now what can I sell his mother?" The second drew attention to the importance of not wasting food. It was the third cartoon in this series which ignited The Great Misunderstanding.

Tankers were being sunk by enemy submarines at an alarming rate, and merchant seamen were dying in appalling circumstances. How could the public be shocked into a realization of their wastefulness? The Government had authorized an increase of one penny in the price of petrol, but what difference would that make? The public needed to be told that gallant lives were being lost.

Zec, as usual, had produced a fine drawing. A torpedoed sailor adrift on a raft in a black, empty, angry sea; a stark scene emphasizing the horror of U-boat warfare.

The caption was: "The price of petrol has been increased by one penny."—Official.

The cartoon was published the following morning, and requests for reproductions reached the Editor from garages, savings associations, multiple stores and the organizers of Warship Weeks.

But the man on the bicycle had not only produced a patriotic cartoon: his work was capable of two interpretations. It was also a wicked cartoon. A cruel cartoon. A deplorable cartoon. A horrible cartoon.

The *Mirror*, not for the first or last time, was unpopular "upstairs".

The Zec cartoon was passed around the Cabinet. Mr. Morrison pronounced the cartoon to be wicked and the Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, agreed. They concluded that Zec's intention was not to admonish the public to conserve petrol by portraying its heavy cost in terms of human life; here was a gauche attempt to tell merchant seamen they were endangering their lives so that fatter profits might be made by petrol combines.

The judicial verdict of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Simon, was also sought. He considered the cartoon was cruel, deplorable, horrible.

The Government's tactics were bold and swift. The newspaper was given no opportunity to ensure that its own case as well as the Cabinet's would be put to the nation, for Morrison went immediately to the House to announce that action had been taken.

The Home Secretary's speech produced a shock in Parliament and stimulated much interest in the Services and in the country. He said: "The cartoon is only one example, but a particularly evil example of the policy and methods of a newspaper which, intent on exploiting an appetite for sensation, and with reckless indifference to the national interest and to the prejudicial effect on the war effort, has repeatedly published scurrilous misrepresentations, distorted and exaggerated statements and irresponsible generalizations . . .

"As it is possible that some of the persons responsible for the publication of such matter have not realized that it is within the ambit of Regulation 2D, it has been thought right in the first instance to take action by way of warning.

"I have seen those responsible for the publication of the *Daily Mirror* and have made clear to them the considerations I have outlined to the House."

It was a blunt warning and it had come unexpectedly to the House. But even in those circumstances the freedom of the Press was an historic Parliamentary cause which did not lack zealous and articulate advocates.

When Mr. Emanuel Shinwell saw that Britain was in danger of having the right of public opinion impinged upon—a prospect which "filled some of those who ventured to criticize the Government with alarm and despondency"—Mr. Morrison promised facilities for a debate if any substantial body of opinion in the House required them.

It is interesting to examine how Fleet Street reacted to the crisis of 1942. The future of the whole industry was at stake. A vital principle was imperilled. Who put on the gloves? And who, with ill-concealed relish, donned a black tie, smoothed a silk topper, and ordered a wreath for a funeral that was arranged but did not take place?

Few of the national newspapers could resist this Churchill-sent chance to clip the *Mirror's* ear or thump it on the back. Yet, with only two or three dissentients, they did not allow their distaste of the paper's methods or their envy of its expansion to blur the main issue. They were

"The price of petrol has been increased by one penny."—Official.

all in the ring the morning after Morrison had sounded the gong.

The *Express,* which in the years to come was to take second place to the *Mirror* in circulation and political influence, deprecated the conduct of its rival and the conduct of the Home Office.

The *News Chronicle* lived up to its traditions of liberalism and fought strongly for its concept of the freedom of the Press though it may have had private thoughts about the brashness of its comrade.

The *Times* gave the Government the assurance that "yesterday's reminder to one newspaper will in no way deter the rest from the discharge of their duty."

The *Herald,* whose influence on Left Wing movements and politics was to be ignominiously dwarfed by the *Mirror* immediately the war was over, informed its readers that it found the language of its competitor high-pitched and distasteful. But it denounced the Government interpretation of the Zec cartoon and warned Churchill and Morrison that it was amid the twilight of compulsory censorship that Pétain and Laval had contrived to do away with legitimate Government in France.

The London *Evening Standard* and *Star* and the Glasgow *Herald* and *Bulletin* all criticized Morrison's action.

The *Manchester Guardian,* swift into battle when freedom is menaced, declared: "Through Mr. Morrison the Government almost seems to say that it does not welcome criticism and is prepared in its dislike to resort to the blackest form of administrative act, suppression of the critic without trial."

The *Birmingham Post* and the *Yorkshire Post* sympathized with the Home Secretary's misgivings. And from the *Daily Telegraph* alone in Fleet Street fell crumbs of comfort for the suppressors. "The examples given by Mr. Morrison of the sort of publication that has given rise to his warning will be enough for any reasonable mind," said that newspaper.

The history of every newspaper is a succession of dominant dates—days of doubt, or defeat, or triumph. When the *Mirror* was arraigned before Parliament it was a day of doubt, defeat *and* triumph. Champions of freedom were voluble in both Houses, but the newspaper was subjected to a punishment as merciless as any had delivered in its pages.

The *Mirror* was juvenile, said Mr. A. G. Walkden. It was a paper written for girls, not for "gentlewomen", as Northcliffe propounded when he launched it.

Its circulation, said Wing-Commander A. W. H. James, had been built up on the publication of "deliberately salacious muck to tickle the palates of its public".

Armed with these epithets, and dozens more, the Members assembled for the grim debate. It was March, 1942. "The Germans are twenty miles from the coast of

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Kent," said the Member for Bristol, South. "They hold the whole of the French coast. The March moon is on; the April moon is coming."

The Mother of Parliaments was discussing the Freedom of the Press, and the debate was characterized by lofty thinking as much as by personal rancor.

To some individuals the debate brought moments of uneasiness or chagrin. But it was Mr. Morrison who suffered most sorely, first at the hands of Mr. Bevan and then of Mr. Bellenger. What Mr. Bellenger had to say was to make a profound impression upon the House and upon the Home Secretary himself. Said Mr. Bellenger:

"If an example of subversion is wanted, I wonder what the House will think of this, which was written in the last war. I will tell my Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Morrison) why I intend to read it to the House. I was then a young soldier myself, a volunteer and not a conscript, and I presume my morale was something to be considered. Perhaps my Right Hon. Friend will be able to say whether he thinks this was subversive:

'Your King and Country need you!

'Ah! Men of the Country, you are remembered.

'Neither the King, nor the Country, nor the picture papers had really forgotten you. When your master tried to cut your wages down—did you think he knew of your beautiful brave heart? When you were unemployed—did you think your Country had forgotten you? When the military were used against you in the strike—did you wonder if your King was quite in love with you? Did you? . . . Ah! foolish one.

'Your King and Country need you . . .'"

Mr. Stokes: "Who wrote it?"

Mr. Bellenger: "I think the House knows who wrote it. I have not given notice to the Right Hon. Gentleman, who is the author, that I was going to quote it. I hope when he reads it he will recognize his effusion in the last war."

The Right Honorable Herbert Morrison, P.C., M.P., was a pacifist in World War One.

In World War Two he was Minister of Supply, then Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, and member of the War Cabinet from 1942 to 1945.

Thus, so far as the House of Commons was concerned, the tortuous incident closed. For the Government, to the surprise of Churchill and Morrison, the day had not been happy or triumphant: nothing, at all events, was heard again of any attempt to close down the newspaper.

(This is the seventh of eight excerpts from the highly successful book by Hugh Cudlipp, "Publish and Be Damned!"—pp. 292 indexed—S. J. Reginald Saunders—$2.75. The last instalment will appear in next week's issue.)

Sports

The Inheritor of a Tradition

By Jim Coleman

"RED" SMITH is the sports columnist of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, a journal which is distinguished by the fine literary quality of its content. Mr. Smith has just published another collection of his daily pieces under the title *Views Of Sport*.

The editors of the *Herald-Tribune* are proud of Mr. Smith and the members of the sports-writing profession can be grateful that he has added distinction to their craft. Robert E. Sherwood has written: "Red Smith is the worthy inheritor of the great traditions of such giants as Ring Lardner, Bill McGeehan and Heywood Broun".

If Mr. Sherwood had given more thought to that sentence, he could have added the names of Damon Runyon and Henry McLemore, for Smith is closer to Runyon and McLemore than he is to Lardner and Broun. For one thing, Smith primarily is a reporter. Lardner was an out-and-out humorist while Broun, in his declining years, became such a militant champion of unhappy causes that Westbrook Pegler referred to him unkindly as "Old Bleeding - Heart Broun".

Miller Services

"RED" SMITH: Still zestful.

The single-session reading of a collection of daily columns should be prohibited by law. Columns, when collected in a volume, should be sampled judiciously—no more than one or two at a sitting. It should be remembered that these short pieces were designed to be read each morning or evening in a daily paper.

Smith is a miracle-man as far as I am concerned, because I read through his collection in one night without noticing that I had exhausted my supply of peanut-brittle.

Writing a daily column is an exacting and debilitating method of earning a living. The job calls for boundless enthusiasm, insatiable curiosity and an indestructible digestive system. Even such an accomplished and versatile workman as Runyon soured slightly and, although it may have been that his fatal malignancy was working within him long before it was discovered by his doctors, his later columns showed little of the zest that marked his early sports-writing days.

At the age of 48, Red Smith's writings show no diminution of enthusiasm. It is to be hoped that his employers will persuade him to continue writing sports columns for the remainder of his career, rather than promote him to some more austere editorial post.

Capricious newspaper publishers have displayed a tendency to pluck some successful columnist from the sports pages and convert him into an editorial "deep thinker". Broun was top-hand among the sports writers, but he was persuaded to become a political and social columnist. Runyon was at his best on the sports pages, but William Randolph Hearst felt that he was wasted there and moved him over beside Arthur Brisbane. Runyon was flattered by a whopping raise in salary and the solicitude of the Lord of San Simeon, but his "general" column proved to be slightly less than a smash hit.

Twenty years ago, Henry McLemore was the brightest and most amusing of the sports writers in the employ of the United Press. Roy Howard transferred him to a "general" column and Henry seemed to lose his fast ball.

Robert Sherwood referred to the late Bill McGeehan when he listed the giants of sports writing. For my money, W. O. McGeehan was the greatest of all columnists and Red Smith is very close to him, technically and spiritually.

It is quite appropriate that Red Smith should be writing for the *New York Herald-Tribune*, because "Sheriff" McGee-

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han's column appeared in that paper, too. There is a legend that McGeehan once was appointed managing editor of the old *Tribune* but resigned the post because he preferred to write a sports column.

With all respect to Smith, there never was a man like McGeehan for creating a column out of a small, ridiculous incident. A typical example was his story of a little punch-drunk former pugilist in San Francisco. The ex-pug had become something of a rummy and he was addicted to cadging free drinks from publicans who had known him in the days of his ring warfare.

One day he walked into Geehan's Bar in San Francisco and demanded a drink on the house. The bar-tender told him coldly that Geehan had issued instructions that the little ex-pug was to receive no more free drinks. Maddened beyond reason, the pug grasped the top rail of the bar in both hands and began to shake it furiously.

At that precise moment, the famous earthquake hit San Francisco. The building in which Geehan's bar was situated tumbled in ruins. The fighter, who was miraculously uninjured, looked around him and whispered, "Gee, Mr. Geehan's going to be pretty mad at me for this".

McGeehan saw through the fakes and the phonies in his own particular half-world of journalism, but their frailties amused him. The Sheriff lived to be considerably older than Smith's 48 years and, at the end, he had lost none of the good-humored wisdom that delighted his readers. Smith has travelled far along McGeehan's road and it is to be hoped that his publishers will not confuse him by posting any detour signs.

Men such as McGeehan and Smith have made sports columns an important feature of every good daily newspaper. Their light, sure touch has provided a welcome relief from the old-fashioned, fire-and-brimstone school of journalism. All of which reminds me of a former colleague of mine who ripped the paper from his typewriter one day and stalked out of the office with the angry explanation: "I can't write a column today—I'm not mad at any one".

Red Smith's columns reveal that he is clear-minded, urbane and extremely witty. Above all, he writes English as all of us who have been or who are sports columnists would like to write it.

I wish that someone would find me a collection of W. O. McGeehan's columns for my library. The best compliment I could pay Red Smith would be to put his book alongside McGeehan's.

•

Mr. McKenna reported Canada, in coming years, will need millions of new capital for pants and equipment and for the discovery and development of natural resources. — *Montreal Gazette.*

But not, of course, *raw* resources.

Business

Taxation Requires Study Before Making Gifts

By JAMES OLDFORD

EVERY YEAR Canadians give a surprising number of gifts of significant amounts of money. Many do so without adequate knowledge of the taxation involved. With gift tax rates ranging from ten per cent on the first $5,000 of aggregate taxable value up to 28 per cent where the value exceeds a million dollars, this form of taxation can easily cause unexpected financial hardship.

Gift taxation in this country dates back to 1935, when the Dominion government made provision for it by means of amendments to the Income War Tax Act. Wealthy citizens were giving large parts of their estates to their wives and children, thus multiplying the effect of personal exemptions and lowering the average tax rate applying to large investment incomes. This new taxation was designed primarily to stop this practice, to safeguard the "soak the rich" principle embodied in graduated income tax rates.

Since that time giving has become an art to be practised with care and judgment, preferably with competent legal advice.

Suppose a man decides to give his wife a $10,000 bond, thinking to reduce his income taxation by making over to her $300 of his annual interest income. The Income Tax Act provides that in such a case the income is still taxable in his hands. He also becomes liable for gift tax, which in this case should amount to more than $600.

A man may decide to register a newly purchased home jointly in his wife's name and his own. In so doing, he makes a gift of half the fair market value of the house. If this amount exceeds his gift tax exemption, then a tax of at least ten per cent may be collected on the excess.

Gift tax is not avoided by making a sale of an asset at an artificially low sale price. The difference between the price paid and the fair market value of the asset is subject to tax just as any other gift.

Some giving is done with the thought of reducing the effect of succession duties. It should be remembered, however, that the gifts made by a deceased person during the last three years of his life are brought back into the estate as "gifts intervivos" by the Dominion Succession Duties Act. In this case a succession duty credit equal to the lesser of the gift tax on the transfer, or the succession duties on it, is allowed. Succession duty provisions of Ontario and Quebec bring gifts intervivos over a longer period back into estates.

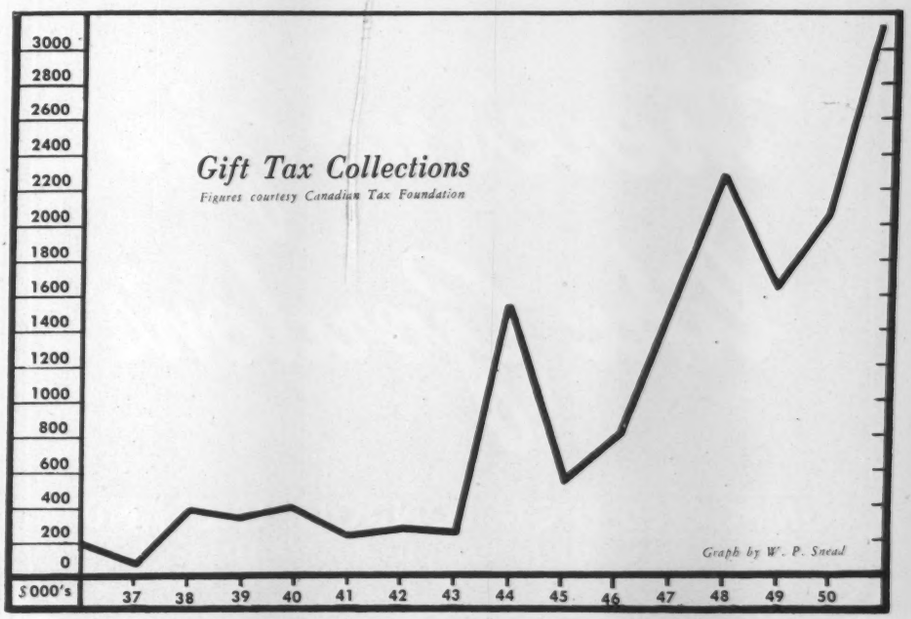
In this type of giving, a property is often deeded over to a son or daughter, but the use of the property for life is reserved to the donor. Such a gift is not considered effective until the date of death of the giver. It is subject to succession duties, not gift tax. The same applies to gifts obviously made because of imminent death.

As a result of a strange quirk in the system of exemptions used in arriving at gift tax liability, it is literally possible to "give away a million" without incurring gift tax. There is a special exemption of up to $1,000 applicable to gifts made to each person to whom the one donor gives not more than $1,000 during the year. One person, therefore, could give a maximum of $1,000 each to a thousand different persons without incurring gift tax liability.

To all gifts to persons receiving more than $1,000 during the year from one donor there is also applied the ordinary exemption of $4,000. There is an optional exemption of half the difference between the taxable income of the donor during the previous taxation year and the ordinary income tax payable on that income, should this difference exceed $4,000.

A special gift tax return is ordinarily filed in conjunction with the income tax return. It is also due at the end of April, and an interest charge of six per cent starts at that time on unpaid gift tax. The tax may be collected from either the donor, or the donor and donee jointly.

There are many points to keep in mind in transferring property with a view to reducing income tax or succession duties. Before doing so it is advisable to discuss the matter with a solicitor who takes an active interest in estate work. Carelessly made transfers may incur unexpected and unnecessary tax liabilities, or may not be recognized as effective gifts. In common law there is no gift unless it can be demonstrated legally that there was both an intention to give, and actual delivery of the property to the donee. A gift without full legal force can cause great confusion and embarrassment among members of a family.



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These important time periods are disclosed in a recent Stock Trend Bulletin which we will send on a reduced price basis to investors and traders who have not previously taken advantage of our Special Offers. They will also receive (A) Our record of all transactions (B) Chart showing accuracy of our 1954 Cycle Forecast in comparison with the Dow "65" composite average, plus (C) Specific information which should enable you to determine whether or not to—

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Borden	Int. Harvester	Safeway Stores
Eastern Airlines	Int. Paper	Schenley
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Robert Gair	Pacific Western Oil	Westinghouse
General Dynamics	Pan American Airways	

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Insurance

Contractors' Equipment

By William Sclater

CONSTRUCTION in settled and unsettled areas of Canada is booming. New houses, apartment blocks, factories, stores, highways, bridges, sewers, airfields, mine buildings, hydro-electric and atomic projects are among the thousand and one jobs under way.

Because of the vast complexity of much of the terrain over which expensive equipment must be moved from one site to another on road, rail or water, the job of the underwriter in providing efficient insurance protection for the tools of the modern contractor, whether he is in the general, roadbuilding or specialty field is a big one. The capital investment in such equipment is also a big one and the hazards involved in transporting it are something to be reckoned with.

Some recent claims illustrate what can happen. A caterpillar tractor that upset while being loaded on a float cost one insurance company $690. A cement mixer turned over on the highway when a coupling pin broke; repairs cost $400. The bill for a tractor damaged in a landslide when working on a hill came to $1,095. A shovel fell into a gravel pit when the bank gave way, at a cost of $2,040. Tractor and scraper slipped off a steep grade and upset with damages of $2,638. A fire in a highway camp came to $33,873. A compressor that broke loose and ran away downhill cost $329. Equipment damaged by sudden flood amounted to $20,000. A dragline, damaged when sand and gravel were put in the crankcase, required $287 for repairs.

So it goes and in a business where delays, caused by damaged equipment can turn a probable profit into a loss through time-penalty clauses, the consequences can be serious indeed. Insurance is more than a necessity in this business, and, because of the varying conditions encountered, must be individually tailored to fit. The hazards to the equipment of a roadbuilding contractor working along a level stretch are quite different to those faced by the same contractor in a hilly or mountainous area. In the four million square miles of Canada from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast there is almost every variety of terrain known to man.

Insurance policies in this field usually agree to cover the Assured's equipment, the property of Assured or others for which the Assured is liable or agrees to insure, whilst stationary or in transit any-

where within the limits of Canada and continental United States.

The Broad Named Perils form of policy, which is much the most popular, usually insures against loss or damage to the property insured that is caused by Fire; Lightning; Explosion — excluding steam boiler and the usual War, Strikes and Riot clause perils—Cyclone, Tornado or Windstorm; Earthquake, Landslide, Flood; Collapse of Bridges, Culverts, Wharves, Piers, Ramps or Loading Platforms; Falling Trees; Collision; Loading and Unloading Operations; Upset or Overturn of Vehicles or Machines insured; Collision, Derailment or Overturn of any carrying conveyance while in transit by land; Stranding, Sinking, Fire or Collision, including General Average and Salvage Charges while being transported on any regular ferry or in or on railway cars on transfers in connection therewith; Theft, if amounting to $25 or more.

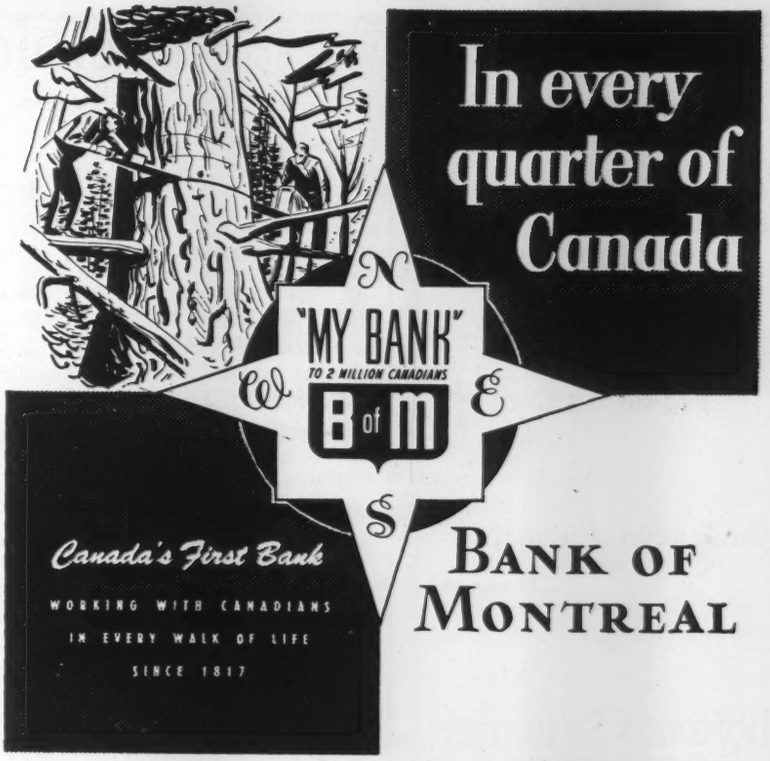
There are, in some cases, good reason for the use of a more restricted form of cover, depending on the type of work for which the equipment is being used. Some underwriters will also write an All Risks form of cover, but this is at a higher premium rate and is usually written only in occasional instances for specific reasons. While the Broad Named Perils form includes such hazards as loading and unloading operations and the collapse of ramps, wharves, etc., these are exclusions in the limited form.

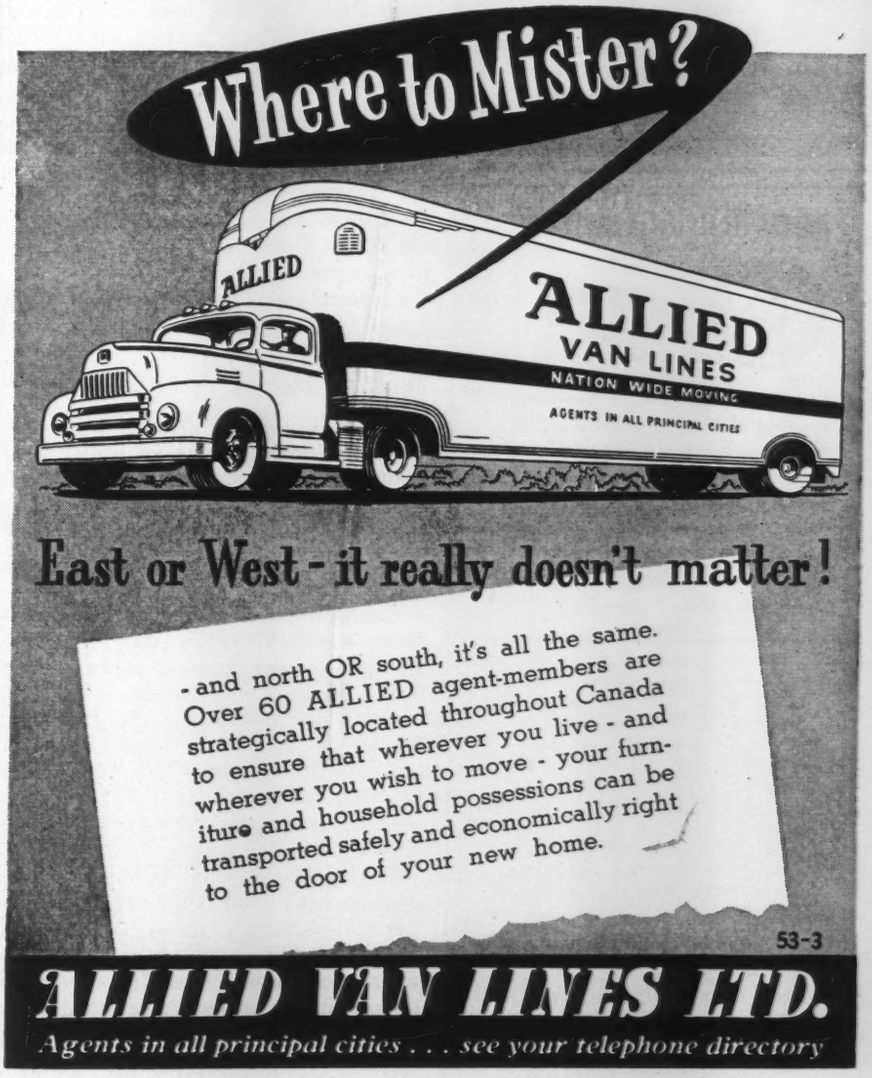
Proper functioning of equipment is a matter of serious concern to every contractor. Damage to derricks, hoists, machinery—which includes any form of mobile equipment—ladders, scaffolding, hand tools, tables, carts, borrowed equipment, etc., can seriously affect the success of the business.

In the Broad Named Perils form and in the Limited and Floater forms the contractor knows exactly what protection he is buying and can have it tailored to meet his requirements. In the Broad Form the policy is very close to the All Risks, and it does not have so many exclusions or deductibles.

Mechanical breakage is an exclusion in the All Risks but not in the Named Perils. Loss or damage to the Assured's property due to dishonesty of the Assured's employees or persons to whom the Assured's property is entrusted is an exclusion in the All Risks form, but not in the Named Perils. While Malicious Damage is not in the Named Perils form, it can be added and, in some cases, that can be a very serious hazard indeed, particularly where equipment is being operated in an isolated area.

Generally the contractor is well advised to consult with his insurance agent and work out the best application of the available coverage to the conditions of employment of the equipment over a short or long season as required.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

On April 29th, 1954, a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company, payable June 5th, 1954 to shareholders of record at the close of business May 10th, 1954.

Montreal JAMES A. DULLEA
April 29th, 1954 Secretary

RESOURCES OF CANADA INVESTMENT FUND LTD.
FONDS DE PLACEMENT DES RESSOURCES DU CANADA LTÉE

NOTICE is hereby given that a 14th dividend of FOUR CENTS per share has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on May 15th, 1954, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1954, and to holders of Bearer Share Warrants on presentation of Coupon No. 14 on and after May 15th, 1954, as stated therein.

By order of the Board.

ADJUTOR SAVARD,
Secretary.

Montreal, Que., May 1st 1954.

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Consolidated Denison

WOULD YOU *give me your opinion on Consolidated Denison Mines and its prospects and whether or not it is a good buy at the present market quotation of 40 cents?—G. J. R., Renfrew, Ont.*

From the record, the company appears to be one of those that are perpetually being reorganized while one property after another is investigated.

The story begins in 1936 when Denison Nickel Mines succeeded Denison Copper Mines. In 1949 it became North Denison Mines and the latest retread on this old tire brings the change to Consolidated Denison Mines—this, of course, with the usual "Irish dividend" of one new share for 3½ old.

The latest news from the company indicates that a group of claims in the Blind River area has been acquired for 500,000 new shares and $30,000. The vendors of these claims were also the underwriters of 100,000 shares of the old stock in January.

As the Blind River area has been the subject of investigation and exploration by Technical Mines Consultants for some time, it is perhaps in order to wonder if the claims acquired by the company represent "what's left".

To summarize briefly: this stock is not a buy.

Wesley Mason

IS THERE, *in your opinion, any immediate prospect of an improvement in conditions in the Canadian textile industry? I hold shares in Wesley Mason Ltd. and am alarmed that they are neither paying dividends nor are salable.—E. R., Toronto.*

The prospects of an immediate improvement in the Canadian textile industry appear to be just about nil at the present time. The troubles of the industry are reflected in the United States, where orders for textiles are on a "hand to mouth" basis and several plants have been forced to halt operations.

The situation stems from the great overbuilding of the world's textile capacity after World War II. It has become chronic now, with Canadian manufacturers complaining about dumping by American mills, American manufacturers complaining about cheap imports from Britain, and so on round the world.

The situation carries the grim threat that textile companies, in their battle for survival, will force many of the weaker members into the bankruptcy courts before the oversupply situation is corrected.

Without an up-to-date balance sheet, it is impossible to make any estimate of this company's financial standing. That earnings have shrunk to the point where the preferred dividends have been suspended is a pretty clear indication of trouble.

As there is no bid for your stock, it is impossible to dispose of it and you are left with the single choice of "hoping it out".

Base Metals

I WOULD *appreciate your comments on Base Metals Mining Corp. I have some shares that were purchased at 41 cents and now note they are quoted around 15. I am quite prepared to hold if there is any chance of appreciation.—P. V. McC., Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

Base Metals, being a high cost operation, has been another victim of the broad decline in lead and zinc prices. Operations were shut down last fall to await a recovery in metal prices. While a modest recovery has taken place there is little evidence that demands for lead and zinc will increase very much, at least to a level where profitable operations can be resumed by the company.

As the chances of appreciation seem limited with public enthusiasm for base metal shares further chilled by threats of restrictions being applied on foreign shipments to the U.S. market, holding of your shares will require a lot of patience.

Canadian Chemical

AT THE PRESENT *time I own 270 shares of Canadian Chemical and Cellulose Co., which were bought at the price of $15½. On today's market of 7½ there is quite a loss involved in these holdings. Do you think it would be wise to purchase more of these shares at the present market in order to average down the cost of the original investment?—J. M. H., Edmonton.*

The annual report of this company gives a pretty fair picture of the outlook. Although all sections of the Edmonton plant were put into operation by the third quarter of last year and net sales increased from $13,668,705 to $18,815,041, bond interest and depreciation turned net earnings of $2,674,264 into a deficit of $1,236,934.

The outlook for this year has hardly

been improved by the creation of another $10 million of debt in the form of an issue of preferred stock, and by the prevailing difficulties of the parent company, Celanese of America.

With new synthetic fabrics such as Orlon and Dylon adding pressure to a market which suffers from the chronic state of over-capacity that has resulted from the world-wide overbuilding of textile plants in the postwar years, it is obvious that the situation is one that is hardly promising for short-term improvement.

To average down under such circumstances—and in fact it is only under such controlled circumstances as acquiring a major position in a stock that it should be attempted—is merely to increase the risk and not the quality of the speculation that has been mistaken for an investment.

It is a subject of considerable wonder to this observer that people would apparently much rather pour more money into a venture that has already demonstrated that it is unsound, than make an offsetting bet that may be productive of enough profit to counter the original loss.

Our advice is, don't step deeper into the stream that has already made your pocketbook soggy.

Puts and Calls

WOULD YOU explain something that is quite a mystery to me. What are puts and calls? I have read numerous mentions of these and have yet to understand exactly what is meant by the terms.
—J. Y. T., Barrie, Ont.

Puts and calls are not so mysterious when one considers exactly what is implied by the terms. A "put" is a contract which gives the holder the right to sell a number of shares of a stock at an agreed price within a set period. The converse of this is that a "call" is a corresponding contract which gives the holder the right to buy stock at a price previously agreed upon. For a concrete example let us consider that a "put" may be bought which gives one the right to sell 100 shares of United States Steel at $42 and a "call" may be bought to buy 100 shares of United States Steel at exactly the same price. Both of these options, which is really what they are, may be bought, for a fee, by a bear wishing to take a short position in United States Steel at $42 and a bull wishing to establish a position in United States Steel at the same price for exactly opposite reasons.

The bear purchases his option in the hope that the stock will decline to the point where he can purchase the stock at a cheap enough level to deliver the stock against his "put" to provide him with a profit, while the bull buys his option with the opposed view that the stock will advance to the point where he can call upon

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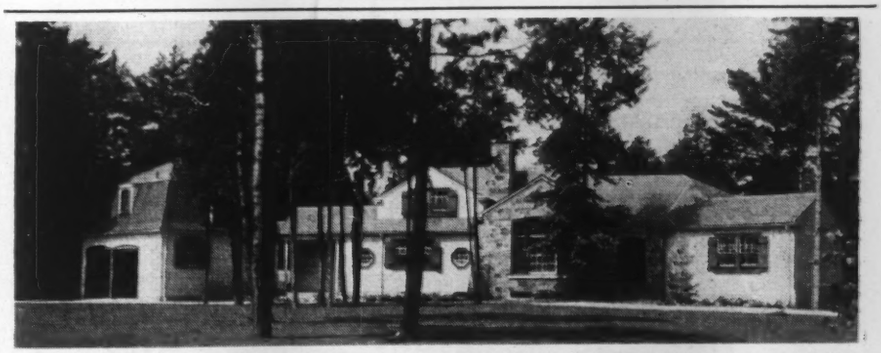

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the dealer for delivery of his "call" so that he may make a profitable sale at a higher price.

It is only on the "big board" of the New York Stock Exchange that such agreements can be entered into. On Canadian markets, the speculator has no such "hedging" defence to fall back upon.

As the technique of "puts and calls" is a little too complex for the average speculator, let alone the average investor, it is suggested that you do not consider it unless you are engaging in a very large amount of speculative trading in New York stocks.

In Brief

WOULD YOU *please give me your opinion on Hayes Steel Products?—H. B. H., Calgary.*

Not in a buying range at 35.

I BOUGHT *shares in Pickle Crow at $7.00. They are now selling at 1.05. Would you advise buying more to lower my average?—H. J., Brantford, Ont.*

No.

I HOLD *600 shares of Chemical Research. In view of this company's interest in the Windy Lake area, should I continue to hold the stock?—J. R. M., Cumberland, Ont.*

Hold with a stop loss at $1.65.

WOULD YOU *advise buying more Jet Oils at 16 cents?—J. H. McC., Toronto.*

No.

I WOULD *appreciate your opinion of Novelle Porcupine Mines.—G. H., Montreal.*

Same as the market—no bid.

WOULD YOU *advise selling or holding New Delhi Mines at the present price of $1.05?—E. M., Thornhill, Ont.*

Seems technically in position for a move up.

PLEASE *advise the present status of Jacola Mines.—J. R. B., Oakville, Ont.*

Inactive.

WHAT IS *your opinion of the prospects of Consolidated Nicholson Mines?—E. T. N., Ganges, BC.*

Seem very limited.

WHAT WOULD *you advise me to do concerning shares of McMarmac bought at 58 cents?—A. B. C., Weston, Ont.*

Might as well keep them at this price.

I HOLD *shares of Bathurst Paper purchased at 19. Do you consider the stock a hold?—J. K. S., Qualicum Beach, BC.*

For the short term, yes.

I HOLD *some shares in Typhoon Yellowknife. Do you think there is any chance of their coming back?—A. C. J., Orillia, Ont.*

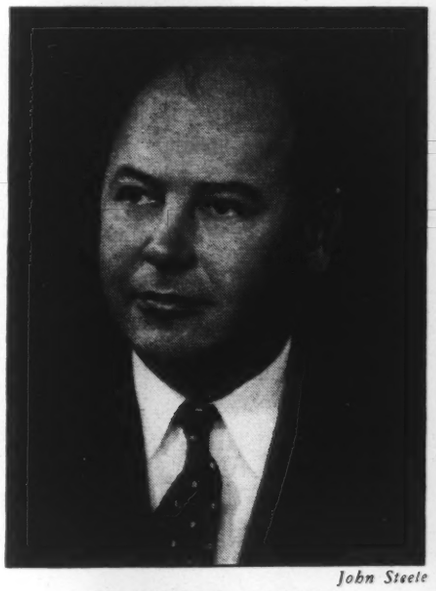
Not even a breath.

Who's Who in Business

Running Things Efficiently

By J. W. Bacque

THE PIERCING BLASTS of jet engines flying miles high over Toronto are common sounds on the ground at Malton, Ontario, where Crawford Gordon runs Avro, Canada Limited. Mr. Gordon has been president of Avro for only two and a half years, but in that time the CF100 (Canuck) has been brought into full scale production, the rate of production of the Orenda jet engine has risen to an estimated 1,000 a year and Avro designers have completed plans for the CF 105, supersonic successor to the Canuck. Avro employs more workers — 14,500 — than any other manufacturing company in Canada, and the value of its annual production (although exact figures are withheld for security reasons) is estimated to be around $150 million.



John Steele

CRAWFORD GORDON

"My job here is to organize, deputize and supervise," Mr. Gordon says. "Avro is the largest single British investment in Canada, and the biggest section of the Hawker Siddeley group. We have the same general problems as manufacturers of automobiles or refrigerators, although, in our business, the chief engineer has one of the most important jobs. In the technical sense, I had a lot to learn when I came here."

Mr. Gordon has learned fast, but that is nothing unusual for him. Since graduating from Commerce at McGill in 1935, he has had a variety of demanding and responsible jobs.

The first was with General Electric, before the war. "I was on special assignments for a while," he recalls. "Then I went to the head office in Schenectady for a two-year training course. When I came back to Canada, I was put on the internal auditing staff. That embraced a lot of jobs — market research and production costs and profits. Next time, I was asked to go down to Ottawa in 1942. I was assistant coordinator of production in the munitions and supply organization. There was very little backlog of experience to draw on."

Mr. Gordon moved to the department of Reconstruction and Supply as director-general of Industrial Reconversion in 1944. His Ottawa service was recognized with the award of an OBE in 1946.

He rejoined GE after reconversion problems had been solved, with the vague title of assistant to the president. Mr. Gordon often has trouble defining the work he does in an organization. "I'm one of those rankless people," he says. "I was at GE until February of '47, when English Electric offered me the job of president. It promised me a lot more scope than I had at GE, so I took it. Shortly afterwards, I was made a vice-president of the John Inglis Company. For a few months in 1951, I was back in Ottawa as coordinator of defence production. There's nothing very exciting about me. I am a dull sort of person."

Despite Mr. Gordon's opinion of himself, the record of his past and present activities could hardly be described as dull; in addition to being one of the youngest (42) top executives in Canada, he has been a director, president and vice-president of half a dozen major Canadian corporations, is a member of the Dollar Sterling Trade Advisory Council, and an expert golf and squash player.

"There is a very irritating popular conception that Avro is a Crown company," he states emphatically. "It's not true: the only government assistance we are receiving now is for certain machine tools and special test equipment. Of course, Ottawa makes security checks on our employees."

"I have never had a definite plan or ambition," Mr. Gordon says, "although, from the beginning, I wanted to be in industry. I felt that business in Canada was going to advance. It had been pretty backward in the thirties, and I liked the idea of running things efficiently."

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

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NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Seventy-Five Cents (75c) per share, Canadian Funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable June 15th to shareholders of record May 14th, 1954.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary.

TORONTO, Ontario,
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Conversation Pieces:

CULTURALLY, Spring ended in a burst of activity in Toronto. There was the Metropolitan Opera, with Roberta Peters (photograph below) singing a leading role in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* and *Rigoletto;* the Benny Goodman concert, arranged by the Women's Committee of the Toronto Symphony; the Ballet Festival; and the world première of Tyrone Guthrie's play at the Crest Theatre. Pictures of the latter events are on the following pages.

Shirley Booth must be rather tired of running a boarding house. In her latest movie, Paramount's *About Mrs. Leslie* (her first since her performance in *Come Back, Little Sheba* won her an Oscar award), she is a superior boarding-house-keeper in California; now she is running a less refined one at Coney Island, in the Broadway stage play, *By the Beautiful Sea.*

Mrs. Max Wright, of Alberni, is the new Provincial Commissioner for BC Girl Guides. At present she is in Japan, on a four months' visit, to help train Japanese Girl Guides. And Mrs. Eric A. Leslie, of Montreal, has been appointed Commissioner of the Quebec Council.

women

ROBERTA PETERS, *who is in Toronto this week with the Metropolitan Opera. This informal and exclusive picture was taken at a reception at the "Met" in New York, during Press Fashion Week. Miss Peters is wearing a diamond bib-necklace, bracelet, earrings, ring and diamond-set watch, from Tiffany's, valued at $55,300, with a carat weight of 64.23.*

Every week, it seems, we hear either of a new fabric or of a new use for an old one. Now it is the once lowly burlap that is aspiring to the *couture* level, with some of the Paris houses sparking the interest in it. We saw a complete summer wardrobe, including a stunning yellow cocktail dress, all made from burlap, Tintex dyed. It had achieved a degree of sophistication that we would never have believed possible with this material. You can make your own burlap clothes, summer curtains and buffet place mats, if you are a "Do-it-yourself" type. The Burlap Council, New York, and Tintex have brought out a folder outlining the method.

Provincial IODE Presidents: Mrs. F. E. Dowdall, of Vancouver, re-elected in BC; Mrs. G. A. Winters, of Westmount, in Quebec; Mrs. E. A. Skene, of Fredericton, re-elected in NB; Mrs. Herbert A. Scott, of Edmonton, re-elected in Alberta.

Weddings: Bernice DesBrisay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott Laird, of Vancouver, to Harry Elliot Bell, formerly of Scotland; Madeleine Loranger, daughter of Mr. Henri Masson Loranger, of Westmount, Que., and Mrs. Loranger, to Dr. Carroll A. Laurin, son of Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Lorin, of Hull, Que.; Joan Robin Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John David Williams, to Neil Southam Harvie, son of Mr. E. L. Harvie, QC, and Mrs. Harvie, both of Calgary.

Lightweight jewellery in pale colors and chalky white seems to be a summer favorite. Coro is showing nylon jewellery in pastel shades, in wristlets, earrings and chokers; and they have a "fruit" cluster in matching pins and earrings.

Winnipeg contraltos have been doing well for themselves. No sooner had we mentioned the "C-I-L Singing Stars of Tomorrow" award to Gladys Kriese and the Manitoba Rose Bowl to Peggy Anne Truscott, than we learned that Winnipegger Joan Maxwell had won the top scholarship for women singers on the CBC French network's *Nos Futures Etoiles.* Then came word that Kathryn Albertson, formerly of Winnipeg, who has achieved stardom in the summer productions of Toronto's Melody Fair, has made a Hollywood screen test.

AT THE CONCERT *arranged by the Women's Committee of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, in aid of the Sustaining Fund: Mrs. Graham Morrow, guest artist Benny Goodman, Mrs. Reynolds Merry and Mrs. Bethune Smith.*

INSPECTING *toys at the rummage sale arranged by the Women's Committee, to raise funds for the Toronto Symphony Orchestra: l to r, Mrs. J. S. D. Tory, past president; Sir Ernest MacMillan, the Orchestra's conductor; Mrs. Edgar Burton, president.*

Gala Mood in Toronto

AT THE LUNCHEON *given by the Canadian Women's Press Club, Toronto Branch, in honor of the dancers competing in the annual Canadian Ballet Festival: l to r, Biroute Nagys, of the Montreal Modern Dance Group; Gweneth Lloyd, of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet; Heino Heiden, of the Heino Heiden Vancouver Ballet; Joanne Ashe, of the Classical Ballet Company of Ottawa; Sally Brayley, of the Halifax Theatre Ballet.*

Photos: Ashley & Crippen

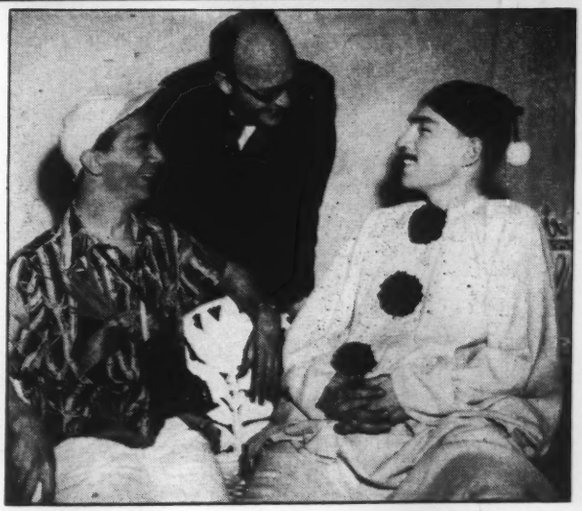
CHARMION KING *(1), still in stage make-up, chats with Tanya Moiseiwitsch after the final curtain of* Haste to the Wedding. *Miss Moiseiwitsch is the internationally known stage designer.*

Photos: Ashley & Crippen

World Première at the Crest Theatre

of a comedy by Tyrone Guthrie

IN THE LOBBY: *l to r, David Ongley, Acting President of the Dominion Drama Festival, Mrs. Ongley, Cecil Clarke, artistic director at the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, and Canadian actress Catherine Proctor.*



STILL IN COSTUME: *Eric House (1) and Donald Davis (r) enjoy a joke with Tom Patterson of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival.*

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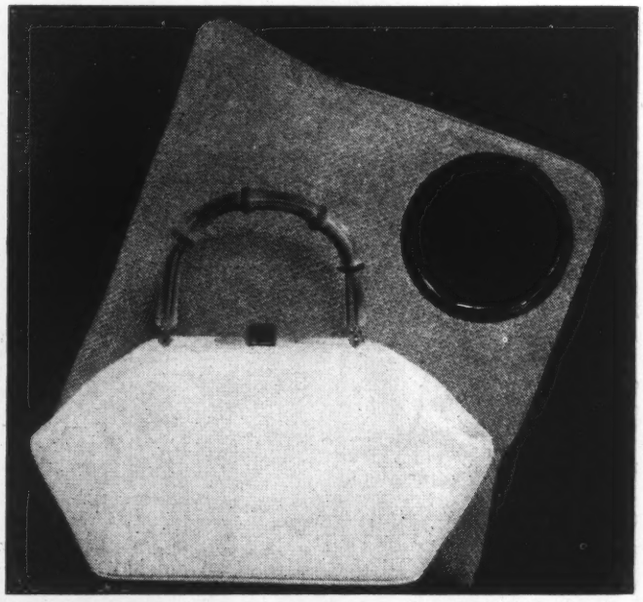
HANDBAG *in a sophisticated combination of a rustic wicker basket with gay red fabric roses. Toronto Eaton's.*

Photo: Eaton's Commercial Studio

White for Summer



TWO *for variety in handbag shapes: a straw pouch with bamboo handle, and a large square in white pebble-weave straw, to be carried nonchalantly on the wrist. Toronto Simpson's.*

Photo: MacAdam

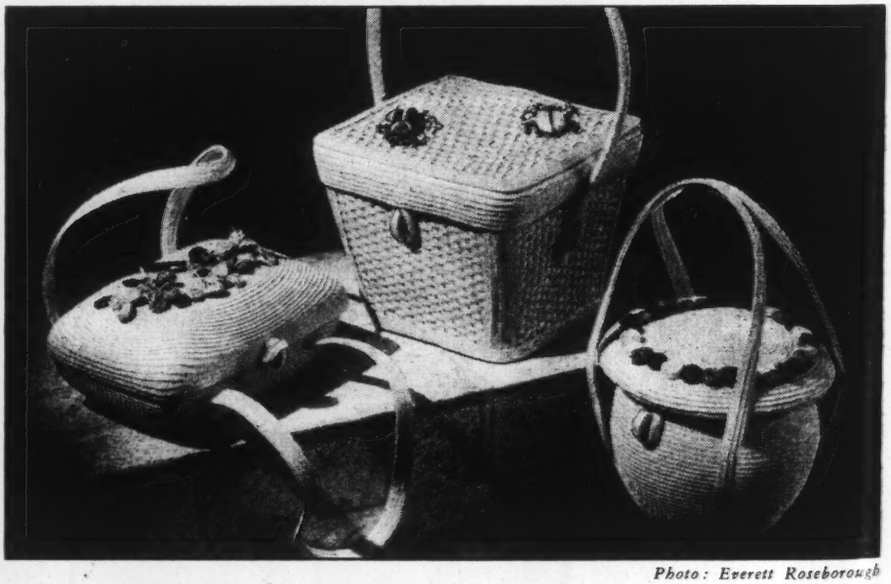


Photo: Everett Roseborough

STRAWS *in the summer wind, from Milan, Italy. These straw bags are moulded into shape in the same way that Panama hats are blocked: at left, a squat, boxy one, with raised pastel straw flowers; next, a picnic-basket style, with colored straw beetles; and another like a honey-pot in shape, with a circlet of colored straw rosettes. Toronto Birks.*

Fashion

By Margaret Ness

FURS are like stocks and bonds—people are always in the market for them, but there is a time to buy to advantage. This coming season would seem to be the best time in years for furs. Not only is the 15 per cent tax off, but a new style trend is definitely discernible and you will be in on the ground floor, so to speak. Fashions in furs do not change as rapidly as in suits and coats. When they change, however, they are usually drastic.

This year the slim line is back again. It hasn't been "in" for years. Of course, the full style is still with us, but the fullness is to the sides, rather than in the ripple back. Fur on fur is gaining in importance. At the Fur Fashion Preview arranged by the Fur Trade Association of Canada, there were black Persian Lamb coats trimmed with Silver Blu mink; natural Russian sable with black otter; a black Transveldt seal with a tuxedo front and a border of ranch mink; black broadtail with Canadian marten; grey Persian with sapphire mink.

Many of the sheared furs are being dyed black. Black beaver, however, seems to be going too far, but the new Sierra brown color shown in sheared muskrat is particularly effective.

Fox is making a real try for a comeback, especially in coat collars and even as part of a costume. The Canadian furriers sent over a number of choice Canadian fox skins to leading Paris, London and Italian designers who used them in their Spring collection.

For fashion points, watch for the very, very slim or the very full coat; the luxuriously large collar, like the shawl, or a small cardigan collar; and the tight sleeve cuffs.

• •

Laboring Under Allusions

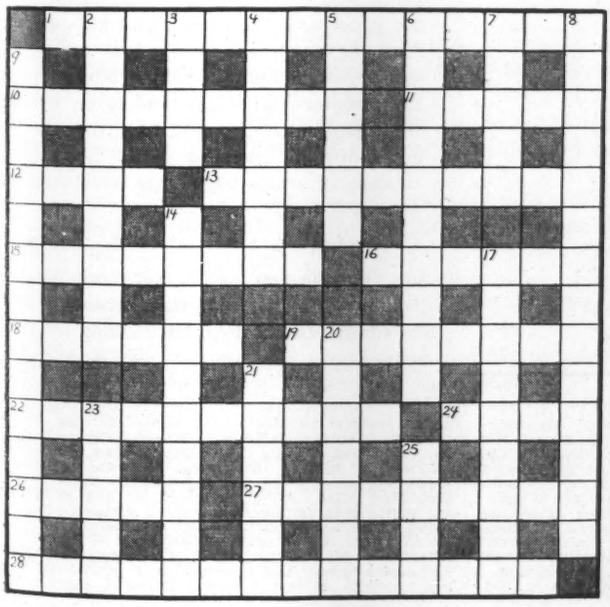
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Pulled by dumb creatures at Christmas? (6, 8)
10. Is a Newfoundlander now a far one to us? (9)
11. Part of a holy man's estate. (5)
12. Wood in which Kate wandered. (4)
13. The sun sets over Ali, who inside, indulges his appetite, perhaps. (10)
15. Adjust time, yet always behind time in the end. (8)
16. Half the riff-raff back at duty. (6)
18. Finances have dwindled a little since he bought the ring! (6)
19. To Wordsworth these sweet days "were as long as twenty days are now". (8)
22. It's half earth. (10)
24. Herbert's not all there! (4)
26. Life size, according to Lewis Carroll. (5)
27. Try boiling it now in a teapot, for a change. (3, 6)
28. He beats a turtle, perhaps, the little fellow! (7-7)

DOWN

2. Lost again, wandering? There's a home remedy for it. (9)
3. Think up a reward. (4)
4. Behold, little gentlemen somersaulting. (7)
5. Superlative June day? (6)
6. Able to fight? That can be disputed! (10)
7. When nuisances show a sign of it. (5)
8. It comes from being hot-headed! (5,2,3,4)
9. A,L, or W is, legally speaking. (6,2,3,3)
14. Little ones have gone astray in "The Whiffenpoof Song" (5, 5)
17. I rent a tie to go places. (9)
20. Sounds like a tough one for the victor. (4, 3)
21. Did her sin provide a starry eye? (6)
23. Keats' Dame was without it. (5)
25. Winne-the-Pooh brought one back. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Diabolically
10. Nut
11. Twill
12. Older
13. See 3
14. Gallon
16. Effendi
19. Red tape
21. Earache
23. Benders
25. Pocket
27. Kerosene
31. Earth
32. Ratio
33. Roi
34. Devil-may-care

DOWN

2. Istle
3, 13, 8. Between the devil and the deep sea
4. Luigi
5. Cold
6. Leopard
7. Yodel
8. See 3
9. Printer's devil
15. Grub
17. Fur
18. Idem
20. Ape
22. Chekhov
24. Neozoic
26. Cured
28. Extra
29. Error
30. Oral

(314)

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AAA

OVERLOOKING LAKE HURON

Letters

Royalty in Canada

PERHAPS it should be drawn to Mr. Bellefontaine's attention that Canada is a monarchy and as such the head of its government should have a home in this country.

Should Canada ever become a republic it would not be at all surprising if the English-speaking portion of it decided that there was no point in two English-speaking republics existing side by side on one continent; just as Saladin is reputed to have remarked to Richard I, of England, after a reference to the King of Scotland, "Can there be two kings on one mean isle?" . . .

Nanaimo, BC H. R. MOFFAT

I AGREE with the letter by Richard Bellefontaine. . . I myself came from Britain 48 years ago and it never even entered my head I was coming to a bit of Britain. I was coming to a new country, Canada, and that is how I still feel. I know many more from there in recent years feel the same way. . . The time is long overdue for the removal of all signs indicating vassalage such as crowns and the word Royal from all public buildings. Let Royalty stay in England. . . Let us have our very own distinctive flag and our own national anthem. The Quebec people are the only ones who seem to have any sense when it comes to wanting Canada to stay Canadian.

Victoria, BC. MRS. A. B. MARSHALL

Art Exhibitions

. . . . THIS Museum's policy, I would like to point out, has always been to encourage any new or fresh talent which might develop in our Province. During the last six years our art department has done its utmost to aid the most distinguished local talents by presenting them in a series of one-man exhibitions, and at present we are waiting for two of our outstanding younger men to produce enough work for further exhibitions in the series.

We have called this series "Know Your Own Artists" and ten exhibitions have already been held. . . . We commenced in January of 1948 with a showing of recent work by Miller Brittain, and since that time have continued with the work of Ted Campbell, Julia Crawford, Violet Gillett, Jack Humphrey, Lucy Jarvis, Fred Ross, Alex Colville, Elizabeth Sutherland, and lastly, the recent work of Humphrey painted in France. . . .

Although the writer is in complete agreement with your Mr. Bell on many points which he mentions, it is necessary to correct him in the impression that all of Canada presents only the familiar, all-too-familiar, group shows and that individual artists are not given enough opportunities. This Museum shall continue with its programs for the benefit of each artist, and Mr. Bell's criticisms, doubtless valid in Toronto, do not apply to Saint John.

Saint John AVERY SHAW
Curator, Art Department,
The New Brunswick Museum.

Excavations

IN A review of the recent book *Saint Marie Among the Hurons,* by Wilfred Jury and Elsie McLeod Jury, you say, "Until 1948 little was known about the mission-fort of the Jesuits beyond meagre references in their Relations, a few rough maps and local rumor".

This is an erroneous statement, as a Royal Ontario Museum crew under the direction of the present curator, Mr. K. E. Kidd, excavated the same fort, starting in 1941 and continuing to completion in 1945. In 1949 Mr. Kidd produced a large volume entitled *The Excavation of Fort Ste. Marie,* University of Toronto Press, which has been hailed internationally as one of North America's outstanding archaeological publications.

The book described in the review is a report of work performed later outside the stone fortification. Mr. Jury's work at the Fort is prominent partly by reason of his finding a system of boat locks that allegedly lifted loaded canoes twelve feet higher than the river and sent them sailing into the fort. If this is correct, the voyageurs, having portaged their loads over some twenty-five rugged carrying places on the way from Quebec, needed a series of locks to make the last forty yards from the Wye River to the walls of Fort Ste. Marie. Perusal of the published evidence suggests that Mr. Jury has mistaken a series of water storage pits spread along the route of a spring run, as a lock system.

Toronto FRANK RIDLEY

Of Many Things

IN CONNECTION with your Front Page article "A Passion for Jails", may I call your attention to the "Attendance Centres" and "Detention Centres" being used in Britain? These institutions are designed to give youthful offenders a "short, sharp shock" to teach them that the law cannot be defied.

Welland, Ont. GORDON WHITELY

IF EVER an indictment of specialized education, particularly the kind of ostrich-headed specialization that scientists seem to have, were implied, it is to be found between every line of Anthony West's apology for Dr. Oppenheimer. Not all his flaming invective can cover up the fact that this political illiterate was sitting in the councils of the mighty in a position to do incalculable harm.

Saskatoon STUART LANGBURN

MAY I REMIND Anthony West that the smith who forged the true steel blade kept his process a jealously guarded secret. And the man who wielded it would as soon have thought of taking advice from his armorer about how and when to use the weapon as he would have thought of consulting his meanest vassal about the strategy of a campaign. Mr. West's metaphor was unfortunate.

Lethbridge R. V. SANDS

I LIKE the new size of SATURDAY NIGHT. It is neat, light, folds back smoothly and is admirably adapted for reading in bed.

Shawinigan Falls, Que. H. L. ROY

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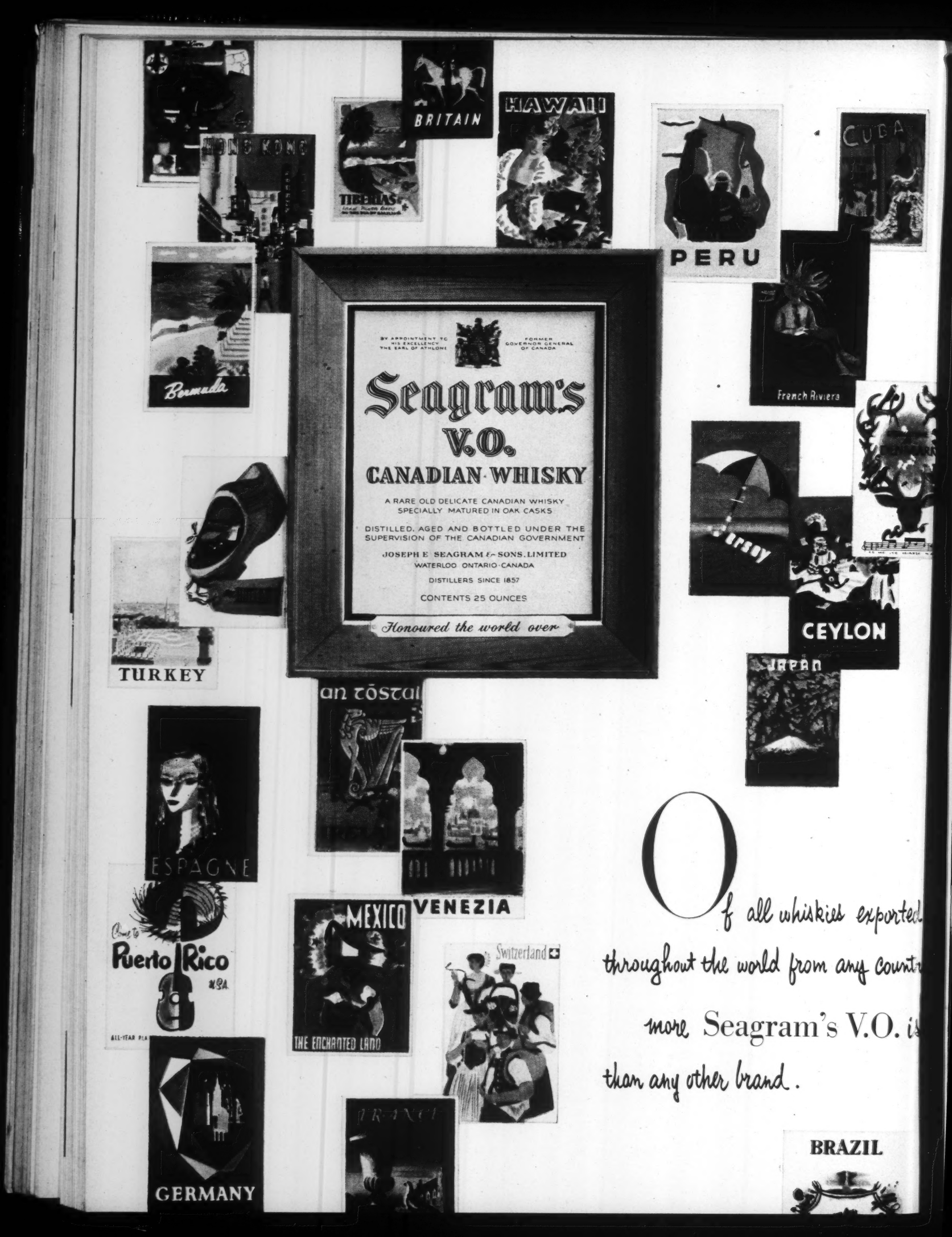

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